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DUBLIN, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

GARRISON AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN. Under the especial Patronage of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1860, Will be acted the Comedy (compressed into three acts) called LONDON ASSURANCE. To be followed by the MINUET DE LA COUR AND GAVOTTE DE VESTRIS, By a Lady and Gentleman. To conclude with the Burlesque of MASSANIELLO.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Private boxes, 3½ guineas, 3 guineas, 2½ guineas, 2 guineas; stalls, 7s. 6d.; dress circle, 5s.; second circle, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; middle gallery, 1s. 6d.; upper gallery, 1s. Box-office will be opened on Monday, April 16.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Mr. HARRIS has great pleasure in announcing that he has effected an engagement with the PYNE AND HARRISON ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, FOR POSITIVELY TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY!!!

This justly celebrated Company, whose performances of English Opera (during the last two seasons at the Royal English Opera House, Covent Garden, under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince Consort) have called forth the most unqualified praise from the whole of the Metropolitan Press, will appear at the Theatre Royal, On MONDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1860.

The *répertoire* of the Pyne and Harrison Royal English Opera Company will comprise the following Operas and Operettas, viz:— Rose of Castille. Dinorah. Satanella. Lurline. Crown Diamonds. Victorine. Bohemian Girl. Daughter of the Regiment. Romance. Pierette, and Son and Stranger.

On Monday (first time in Dublin), Meyerbeer's grand Opera, Dinorah (as commanded by her Majesty); in which Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison will appear.

Tuesday—Rose of Castille—Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.

Wednesday—Bohemian Girl—Mr. A. St. Albyn, Mr. Lyall, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. Grattan Kelly, Miss Thirlwall, and Miss Cruise.

Thursday—Crown Diamonds—Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.

Friday—Daughter of the Regiment—Miss Thirlwall, Miss Cruise, Mr. G. Honey, Mr. A. St. Albyn, and Mr. H. Corri.

Saturday—Satanella—Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.

Concluding each evening with a favourite afterpiece. The Band and Chorus selected from the Royal English Opera Company.

Conductor—Mr. Alfred Mellon. Leader—Mr. R. M. Levey.

The Box Plan may be seen and places secured at the Theatre daily, from eleven till four.

Private Boxes, £3 3s, £2 12s 6d, £2 2s, £1 11s 6d; Dress Circle, 4s; Upper Boxes, 3s; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 1s; Upper ditto, 6d. No half-price. Doors open at half-past Seven, to commence at Eight.

Acting Manager—Mr. Edward Murray. Stage Director—Mr. J. Patson.

LOUISA PYNE, W. HARRISON, } Managers.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. Great success of Jonathan Bradford and the Good Woman in the Wood.

Seventh Appearance of Miss SUSAN PYNE, The celebrated Vocalist of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. First Appearance of the renowned American Silver Belt Dancer.

On THIS (MONDAY EVENING, April 16th, Will be performed, with New Scenic Effects, the powerful Drama entitled JONATHAN BRADFORD; or, A ROAD-SIDE STORY.

Jonathan Bradford - Mr. G. W. Blake
Caleb Scrummidge - Mr. W. Ellerton
Anne Bradford - Miss A. Parker
Sally Sighabout - Miss M. Davis

After which, Planche's celebrated Burlesque of the GOOD WOMAN IN THE WOOD. With New Scenery, Dresses, Properties, &c.

King Brain - Mr. W. Ellerton
Prince Sylvan - Miss A. Parker
Dame Goldenheart - Miss S. Pyne
Abaddun - Mr. J. Stinton

To conclude with an Entirely New and Original Farce, entitled B. B.; or, THE "BENICIA BOY." Received each night with roars of laughter.

Mr Benjamin Bobbin - Mr. W. Ellerton
Dorothy - Miss M Davis

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN CHORAL SOCIETY. The few Unclaimed Tickets for the Society's Concert, on the 11th April, will be distributed to members, according to priority of application, on This Day, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock (by town) at the Committee Rooms, No. 4, Trinity College.

The doors of the Concert-hall, Great Brunswick-street, will be opened on To-Morrow Evening, at Eight, and the Concert will commence at Half-past Eight o'clock.

ROUND ROOM, ROTUNDO. THE CAMPBELL'S ARE COMING! MAY, 16th.

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO. GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT, MONDAY, APRIL 16TH, 1860.

Under the Immediate Patronage of Colonel the Hon. J. R. Littleton, and the Officers of the King's Own (2nd Staffordshire) Light Infantry. The splendid Band of the Regiment will attend, and perform a grand selection of operatic and popular music, under the talented direction of Mr. H. R. Collcott.

Programme of Music for this Evening:—Overture—Semiramide, Rossini; Valse—Priscilla, Lamote; Selection—Dinorah, Meyerbeer; Quadrille—Off to Charleston, D'Albert.

Hamilton's Magnificent and Colossal Diorama of Italy, the most Extensive Painting ever produced.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Russell, 7, Westmoreland-street. Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Second seats, 2s.; Back seats, 1s.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE Grand Trip to the Continent and Back in Two Hours. Messrs. Hamilton beg to announce that they have made arrangements for a series of Grand Continental Excursions, in which the most liberal accommodation will be provided for all classes. Parties intending to make this excursion will meet at the LONG ROOM, ROTUNDO, Dublin, every day at Two o'clock, and every evening at a Quarter past Eight.

The Excursion will be accompanied by an efficient guide and Interpreter. And in order to render the Journey as agreeable as possible, Music will be performed at intervals during the Trip.

First Class, ... 2s 6d
Second Class, ... 2s 0d
Third Class, ... 1s 0d

Ticket's to be had at Russell's, 7, Westmoreland-street.

BY PERMISSION OF THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

HENGLER'S EQUESTRIAN PALACE, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, OPEN EVERY EVENING. FIRST GRAND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE, MONDAY, APRIL 16.

Mid-day performances this week as follows:—Monday, April 16, Wednesday, 18, and Saturday, 21, commencing at half-past Two o'clock.

Open every Evening at Seven, commencing at half-past, concluding at a quarter past Ten o'clock.

Prices of Admission—Stalls (select), 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Second Class and Promenade, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children under twelve years of age, Half-price to all parts except the Gallery. Second Price at a Quarter to Nine to Stalls and Boxes only.

Performances varied nightly. Carriages set down and take up with horses' heads towards Westland-row. Order and decorum rigidly enforced. Smoking strictly prohibited.

Director and Proprietor - Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE, DR. PALMER, 22, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day. Sundays, from 9 to 11.

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

COW POCK INSTITUTION 45, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, Southern Branch, 45, YORK-STREET.

Vaccinations performed between the hours of Eleven and Two o'clock on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 45, Upper Sackville-street, and on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 45, York-street.

HENRY DWYER, M.D., Secretary.
EDWARD B. SINCLAIR, M.D., } Assistant
GEORGE MONTGOMERY, M.D., } Secretaries.

PROSPECT LAUNDRY, SIXTH LOCK, ROYAL CANAL, PHIBSBOROUGH.

Families favouring this Establishment will please send their orders by Post, directed to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, PROSPECT LAUNDRY," Sixth Lock, Royal Canal, Phibsborough.

N.B.—Hotels, Clubs, Mercantile Houses, and Large Families contracted for.

The Laundry Van attends Customers on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, to receive clothes, and on the three following days to deliver them.

NEW MOLYNEUX ASYLUM AND CHURCH FOR BLIND FEMALES. UPPER LEESON-STREET, DUBLIN.

GUARDIAN—Lady Campbell.

PATRON—Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart.

TRUSTEES—Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cashel, Rev. W. Cleaver, Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D.; Thomas F. Caldbeck, Esq., J.P.; John Fry, Esq.; Henry Shaw, Esq.; Francis Low, Esq.; Robert G. Collis, Esq.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE—Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., M.P.; Sir Edward Borough, Bart.; W. R. Wilde, Esq., F.R.S.I.; Major-General Frith, John Sibthorpe, Esq.; F. Churchill, Esq., M.D.; William Wright, Esq.; William D. Moore, Esq., M.D.; Henry Maguire, Esq.; Joseph Boyce, Esq., J.P., and D.L.; William Hughes, Esq., W. Healy Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.; J. R. Sawyer, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.; Alfred Hardwick, Esq.; Every Carmichael, Esq.; Matthew Wilde O'Connor, Esq.; H. Read, Esq.; James Rogers, Esq., Q.C.; Arthur Gardiner, Esq., M.D.

CHAPLAINS—Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D.; Rev. Maurice Nicolligan, A.M.

SECRETARY—William A. Tindall, Esq., Office, 34, Peter-street Dublin.

The Molyneux Asylum of Dublin accommodates Thirty inmates only. To extend the benefits of this Institution at first to Seventy-five, and ultimately to One Hundred Blind, is the chief object of the Provisional Committee. The Church connected with the Institution after paying every expense proper to itself, including the salaries of the chaplains, handed over last year, for the exclusive benefit of the Asylum, a sum of nearly 300*l*. It may, therefore, be reasonably expected that the new Church, which will afford accommodation to 1,000 persons, and which will be situated in a wealthy and improving locality, will largely increase the resources of the Institution. The contractor for the new buildings having already commenced his operations, the Committee are anxious that they may soon be placed in a position to meet his demands. They, therefore, request that those persons who have kindly taken collecting cards will send them at their earliest convenience, together with the amount collected, to the Secretary. They also hope that those who have subscribed, but not yet paid, will now send in their donations. They confidently trust that the public of Ireland will not permit this undertaking, appealing as it does to some of the best feelings of our nature, to languish for want of support. The following additional Donations and Collections have been received:—Mrs. Sibthorpe, per Rev. Maurice Neligan (collection), 27*l*.; Maurice Cane, Esq., 5*l*.; J. N. Webb, Esq. (balance of collection), 3*l*.; Henry Brown, Esq., 5*l*. 5s.; Edward B. Murphy, Esq. (on account of collection), 1*l*. 7s.; Thomas Rawdon Hardy, Esq., 1*l*.; George Alexander, Esq., 5*l*.; Captain Bartley, 1*l*.; Marcus Moses, Esq., 5*l*.; Miss Brown, 2*l*.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

Public Notices.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY. PATRON—THE QUEEN.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held (God willing) in the ROTUNDO, on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 18th instant, when the chair will be taken at Seven o'clock.

The Meeting will be addressed by the Rev. Thomas Nolan, B.D., Incumbent of Regent's-square Church, St. Pancras, the Rev. J. B. Owen, M.A., Incumbent of St. Jude's Chelsea, the Rev. Thomas Drew, D.D., the Rev. Richard Chester, M.A., Prebendary of Cloyne, and by other friends.

Tickets of admission may be had at the office of the society, 17, Upper Sackville-street, on Friday, the 13th instant, and on the Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday following, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

HIBERNIAN AUXILIARY to the United British Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society. Office—9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

The First Annual Meeting of this Society will be held (D V) in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street, on Monday, the 23rd of April, 1860. Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon, by GENERAL LORD GOUGH, K.P., G.C.B.

Admission by tickets. To be had at the Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

J. SINCLAIR, C. S. STAMFORD, E. ARCHDALL } Honorary Secretaries.

HIBERNIAN BIBLE SOCIETY. The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society will (D.V.) be held in the Rotundo, on THURSDAY, the 19th APRIL. The Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock.

Admission to the Meeting to be by Tickets only, which will be delivered to the members on Friday the 13th, Monday the 16th, and Tuesday the 17th inst., between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock each day.

Society's House, 10, Upper Sackville-street.

MALTA PROTESTANT COLLEGE. The Ven. the ARCHDEACON OF DUBLIN will take the Chair. The ANNUAL MEETING on behalf of the above Institution will be held (D.V.), on TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th instant, in the SCHOOLROOM, KILDARE-PLACE. The Rev. THOMAS NOLAN, D.D., Incumbent of Regent-square, London, and the Rev. J. B. OWEN, M.A., Incumbent of St. Jude's, Chelsea, will attend as a Deputation. The Rev. George Dalton, A.M., of the Episcopal Chapel, Baggot-street. The Rev. J. B. HEAD, and others, will take part in the proceedings.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING FEMALE EDUCATION in the EAST, DUBLIN AUXILIARY.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of this Society will be held (D.V.) on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, the 19th instant, in the KILDARE-PLACE SCHOOL-ROOM. The Hon. and Very Rev. the DEAN OF ST. PATRICK'S in the chair. The Stations at present occupied by the Society's Agents are:—Singapore, Landour (Himalayas), Calcutta, Cuttah, Madras, Cape Town, Peelton, Caffraria, Constantinople, the Mauritius, the Levant; one Boarding School at Singapore, one native day school at Shanghai, one near Calcutta, five in South Travancore, entirely supported by the society; and Monitors are paid, or children maintained, in other schools in Amoy, Ningpo, Bendwan, Madras, Bombay, Cape Town, Penang, Freetown, and Sierra Leone.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS. THE ANNUAL MEETINGS Will be held (God willing) in the ROTUNDO, on This Day (Monday) April 16. Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon, and 7 o'clock in the Evening. The LORD BISHOP of RIPON, the Rev. J. B. OWEN, and Rev. A. R. C. DALLAS (Hon. Secretaries), will attend as a Deputation.

ANNIVERSARY SERMONS Will also be Preached (God willing) in the following Churches on SUNDAY NEXT, APRIL 22:—

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, at Three o'clock, by Rev. JAMES ROGERS.

HAROLD'S-CROSS CHURCH, at Twelve o'clock, by Rev. H. C. EADE.

ST. CATHERINE'S CHURCH, at Twelve o'clock, by Rev. EDWARD ELLIS.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of the HIBERNIAN AUXILIARY will be held THIS EVENING, APRIL 16th, in the METROPOLITAN HALL, Lower Abbey-street.

The Rev. William Harbutt, many years Missionary in the South Sea Islands, and the Rev. Alexander Williamson, Missionary from China, will attend as a Deputation from the Parent Society. Other eminent speakers are expected to address the meeting. The attendance and liberal aid of friends of all denominations are respectfully solicited.

The chair will be taken at Seven o'clock.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

AN ADDRESS ON THE INDEPENDENCE AND STRUGGLES, THE BRAVERY AND TRIUMPH, OF THE PROTESTANTS OF THE REFORMATION, Will (D.V.) be delivered in the METROPOLITAN HALL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, BY THE REV. THOMAS DREW, D.D., L.L.B., Precentor of Down Cathedral and Rector of Loughinisland, ON THURSDAY, 19th APRIL, 1860,

Being the 331st Anniversary of the day when "The Princes of the Reform" in Germany legalised their famous PROTEST before a Notary, and won the enduring and time-honoured name of "PROTESTANTS."

The Chair will be taken by the President of the Association, Sir EDWARD GROGAN, Bart., M.P.

Doors open at 7, the Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Admission by Ticket only. To be had at Messrs. CARSON, ROBERTSON, and HERBERT'S, Booksellers, Grafton-street; and Messrs. MCGEE and CURRY, and Co., Booksellers, Sackville-street.

A Collection will be made during the Meeting to defray the necessary expenses.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. SCHOOL OF SURGERY. The SUMMER SESSION, 1860, will commence on THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 16th of APRIL, and will include the following Courses:—Botany, Practical Chemistry, Medical Jurisprudence, Materia Medica, Midwifery.

The usual Premiums will be awarded at the termination of the Session.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY ENNIS FAIR, SATURDAY, 14th APRIL, 1860.

On This (MONDAY), 16th APRIL, the following Reduced Rates will be charged for the conveyance of Store Cattle from Athenry:—

	Per Waggon.
Athenry to Mullingar	27s. 0d.
" Killucan	25s. 0d.
" Hill of Down	28s. 6d.
" Enfield	28s. 6d.
" Kilcock	33s. 0d.
" Maynooth	36s. 6d.
	38s. 6d.

N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness at Athenry up to Twelve o'clock Noon, on 16th instant.

Broadstone, Dublin, 11th April, 1860. WM. FORBES, Manager.

GREAT PRIZE DRAWING. LIMERICK ATHENÆUM AND SCHOOL OF ART. £1,000, in a Prize of £300, a Prize of £200, a Prize of £100, a Prize of £50, a Prize of £40, Two Prizes of £25, Three Prizes of £20, and Twenty Prizes of £10 each.

For the Improvement of the LIMERICK ATHENÆUM and SCHOOL of ART.

TRUSTEES: Alderman WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor. DANIEL GRIFFIN, Esq., M.D.

TREASURER: The PROVINCIAL BANK of IRELAND, Limerick.

HONORARY SECRETARY. WM. LYSAGHT, Esq., J.P., Athenæum, Limerick.

The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, guaranteed by, and under the exclusive control of, the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, on MONDAY, 4th JUNE, 1860, commencing at Ten o'clock, in the presence of the Committee, several Magistrates, and open to the Public.

Application for Tickets to be made as early as possible to Alderman WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor, 116, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, with the name and address of the applicant. Tickets to be limited to 2,500, at £1 each.

N.B.—In case the entire number of Tickets be not taken on the day named for the Drawing, the Trustees to be at liberty either to adjourn or proceed with the Drawing as they shall think fit; or to return the money to the Subscribers.

Immediately after the Drawing the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.

WM. FITZGERALD, Mayor, DANIEL GRIFFIN, M.D. } Trustees.
WM. LYSAGHT, J.P., Honorary Secretary.

METROPOLITAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. FOUNDED MARCH 10TH, 1860. COMMITTEE.

Rev. M. Neligan, Assistant Chaplain Molyneux Asylum.
Rev. George Dalton, ditto Episcopal Chapel, Baggot-street.
Rev. James Hewitt, ditto, St. Matthias's.
Rev. Dr. Urwick, York-street Chapel.
Rev. John Hall, Scots' Church, Capel street.
Rev. J. D. Powell, Wesley Chapel, Lower Abbey-street.
Alderman Atkinson, College-green.
Surgeon Smyly, Merrion-square.
Doctor John Lardner Burke, Rutland-square.
Theodore Cronhelm, Esq., Eustace-street.
Messrs. Godfrey Pope, J. W. Rumsey, John Moses, Trinity College; Thomas North, Grafton-street.
HENRY BROWN, 2, College-Green, Treasurer.
ROBERT HUNT, 34, Westmoreland-street, Secretary.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

To form a Central Association for Ireland—to establish Societies in affiliation therewith throughout the country—support able and popular Lecturers to travel through the island, and thus carry on an aggressive war on the Demon of Intemperance.

To classify all the Young into separate Associations, and call them as good Mrs. Carlisle—the Elizabeth Fry in this cause—has christened them,—

BANDS OF HOPE.

By Special Meetings and Public Soirees to sow broadcast over our Green Isle the good seed of "Total Abstinence from all poisonous and destructive drinks," and thus leave a clear and open field for the good seed of the Kingdom to be cast in by the Preachers of the everlasting Gospel. Who, then, will hold back or be apathetic?

MODE OF PROCEDURE.—Monthly Meetings in the Metropolitan Hall, at Eight o'clock, to hear addresses and receive Members.

To defray the necessary expenses, Admission to the body of the Hall, Reserved Seats, Fourpence; and Annual Tickets for the Twelve Meetings, transferable, Two Shillings; Family Tickets, Five Shillings. The Galleries—No Charge for Admission.

Booksellers to be solicited to become Agents for the sale of all the numerous Temperance, London, Scotch, and Ipswich Publications; Biographies, Medical and Clerical Attestations, &c.

Subscriptions to promote and establish this movement for Ireland will be received and acknowledged by any Member of the Committee; by the Treasurer, Mr. BROWN, 2, College-green; or by ROBERT HUNT, Secretary, 34, Westmoreland-street.

Next Public Meeting to be held 24th May, Queen's birth day, in the Metropolitan Hall.

PALACE NIGHT LIGHTS. The above elegant Chamber Lights are made from the purest material, and now combine all the advantages so desirable—viz., a steady white light, and burning accurately the number of hours required.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by JAMES LAMBERT, Wax Chandler, Oil Merchant, &c., 64, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. Manufacturers—Cartes Ogleby and Co., London.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR, 4, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, (late 11, Dawson-street.)

Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at £3 10s consisting of BLACK DRESS COAT, Do. TROUSERS, and MORSELLE VEST.

Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.

4, Upper Sackville-street, 1st February, 1860.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND). COUNTY ARMAGH.

SALE IN DUBLIN, ON THURSDAY, THE 26TH APRIL, 1860.

In the Matter of the Estate of Alexander Crothers, Robert M'Connell, Frederick Wilson Doubleday, and Elizabeth Irwin Doubleday, his wife, Susan Clarke Crothers, a Minor, by Joseph Nicholas Kirwan, her Guardian, and of said Joseph Nicholas Kirwan, Administrator of John Crothers' deceased, Owners; *Exparte* Robert M'Connell, Petitioner.

THE Honourable Judge Dobbs will, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of APRIL, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at Noon, at their Court, Inns-quay, in Dublin, SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, the Fee and inheritance of and in the following Lands and Premises, situate in the Barony and County of Armagh:—

No. of Lot.	Townland or denomination.	Tenants' Yearly Rent.	Tenure of Lands to be Sold.	Valuation of Robert Whiteside, C.E.	Quantity of Land Statute Measure, by Survey.	Nett Yearly Rent.	Observations.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	
1	Part of the Lands of Ballycullen	123 1 0	Fee Farm	185 9 7	153 2 17	75 16 8	This Lot will be sold subject to the entire Fee Farm Rent of 42*l*. 2s 4d, and the Tithe Rent Charge, and will be bound to indemnify Lot 2 therefrom. Upon the sale there will be an increase in the Nett Rent of about 30*l*. 2s 1d, as per rental.
2	Part of the Lands of Ballycullen	35 12 11	Fee Farm	136 11 3	86 0 15	35 12 11	This Lot will be indemnified against payment of any portion of the Fee Rent and Tithe Rent Charge by Lot 1.
3	Ground and Houses, known as New Row, in the Town of Blackwaterstown ..	41 0 0	Leases for terms of years, with *toties quoties* covenants for renewal.	None	None.	34 16 8	
		199 13 11		321 13 10	239 2 32	146 6 0	

Dated this 14th day of March, 1860. HENRY MILLS, Solicitor. C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

The Lands of Ballycullen are of a superior quality, comprising a large quantity of very productive and valuable Meadow and Wheat Land, and the Holdings are all let at very moderate rents. The Lands are situate within about five miles of the Town of Armagh, four of the Trewmount Station on the Dungannon line of Railway. They are well watered and fenced, with excellent road communications and lie between the daily post towns of Benburb and Moy. There is a plentiful supply of Turbary, and the Lands are intersected by the Ulster Canal, adjoining the River Blackwater. The Houses of the Tenants are comfortable and compact.

The Houses and Premises in Newrow, in the Town of Blackwatertown, are comfortable and compact, with large rears and Gardens, in which are planted several excellent fruit trees, and are situate near the road leading to Benburb and Moy, which are daily post towns. The houses have been lately repaired at considerable expense.

For Rentals and particulars apply to HENRY MILLS, Solicitor for Petitioner, having carriage of Sale, No. 12, Upper Temple-street, Dublin. JOHN STANLEY, Esq., Solicitor for Receiver, 65, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin, and Armagh. Or, at the Landed Estates Court, Dublin.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET AND WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,

Respectfully notify to the Nobility, Gentry, and General Public of the City of Dublin and the Provinces, that their Establishment will be managed on the approved modern principle of bringing the Manufacturer and Purchaser into immediate commercial relations with each other—that thus the advantages of cheapness and excellence of quality may be concurrently secured to the utmost possible degree.

Every Department of the subjoined List has been placed in the hands of an experienced and competent Chief, and will also come under the special and continual supervision of the members of the Firm, who are practical men.

The Goods have all been selected with scrupulous regard to the reliable character sought to be acquired for the Establishment as one in which the best value will be had for the money, whatever may be the nature of the article bought.

As the House deals extensively in French Silks, Gloves, Ribbons, and other superfine Foreign Productions, the recent changes in the Customs' Tariff opportunely enable the Firm to offer many decided advantages in those important articles of manufacture. Not being impeded by any old stock, procured under unfavourable conditions, they, in particular, have profited by the modifications of the duties.

In engaging Assistants particular attention has been paid not only to their attentive habits and obliging manners, but also to their knowledge of the respective Departments.

The Warehouse, having been specially constructed to afford Ladies and Gentlemen the greatest possible facilities in making their purchases, has been furnished with the various valuable improvements—principally in lighting and ventilation.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

Silk Department. Fancy Dress Department. Stuff Department. Print Department. Shawl Department. Mantle Department. Millinery and Bonnet Department. Ladies' Outfitting Department. Lace Department. Sewed Muslin Department. Ribbon Department. Flower and Feather Department. Hosiery and Glove Department. Shirt and Handkerchief Department. Haberdashery Department. Fancy Cabinet Department. Linen Department. Blanket and Flannel Department. Calico and Muslin Department. Boot and Shoe Department. Trimming Department. Woollen Department. Gentlemen's Ready-made Department. Gentlemen's Order Department.

The Bespoke or Order Portion of the Tailoring Department will be conducted under the careful superintendence of experienced and talented Foremen.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, and CO., Proprietors.

CARD.

IT is respectfully announced that the COMMERCIAL HALL, Nos. 91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and Nos. 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET, Was Opened on TUESDAY, the 27th of March. SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO., Proprietors.

Insurances.

ESTABLISHED 1840. CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION. HEAD OFFICE—5, LOTHBURY, LONDON. *Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Vic. cap. xcii.* SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE MILLION. (A list of the Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.)

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Institution adopts both the PROPRIETARY and MUTUAL systems of Life Assurance, and the Policy-holders IN BOTH BRANCHES are fully protected by the *large Subscribed Capital* of the Company.

In the PROPRIETARY BRANCH, Assurances are granted at the Lowest Rates of Premium consistent with the security of the Establishment. Such Assurances may be effected in a great variety of ways, to suit the circumstances and convenience of the Assured. Among others, where the Policy is made payable "On the Assured attaining SIXTY years of age, OR AT DEATH, if that event should happen previously," is particularly deserving of attention.

In the MUTUAL BRANCH of this Institution, the Policy-holders are entitled to the ENTIRE PROFITS of the Branch, which are divided at the expiration of every fifth year. These Profits may be applied either in Reduction of the Yearly Premiums until the ensuing period of division, or in Addition to the Sums Assured.

Prospective allowances are, at each division, set apart for those Policy-holders who are not immediately entitled to participate in the profits, but who will have paid five yearly premiums before the next ensuing division; thus affording to the Assured all the advantages of an ANNUAL DIVISION of PROFITS.

Specimens of the Additions already made to Sums Assured, at Participating Rates of Premium.

Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum originally Assured	Additions.	Sum now Assured.
July, 1840,	45	£5000	£1558	£6558
April, 1841,	35	1500	405	1905
March, 1841,	40	2000	536	2536
December, 1848,	29	2000	401	2401
August, 1853,	43	3000	332	3332
December, 1853,	56	2000	278	2278

Prospectuses, the necessary forms, and every requisite information for effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application at the Head Office, as above, or to the undermentioned Agent of the Company.

WILLIAM EMMENS, Manager.

Dublin Branch—52, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. MURDOCK GREEN, Manager and Agent.

All applications for Agencies in those places where the Company have not yet appointed Agents, to be addressed to the Manager.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY. EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.

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DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.

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The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum. The Assets exceeds £220,000. The Uncalled Capital exceeds £180,000.

PRESIDENT: The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Chairman, H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.

Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.

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The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee.*

The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury Poor Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms throughout the kingdom.

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Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	Age 70
£6 13s 1d	£7 17s 6d	£10 3s 4d	£14 16s 2d

WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society, 24, Dame street, Dublin.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1835. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. 5 Will. IV., Sess. 1835.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING. HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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IF YOU WANT A GENUINE PINCH OF SNUFF, ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF. MANUFACTURER, 2, FRANCIS-STREET. To be had of all respectable Vendors. LATE OF 37, COLLEGE-GREEN.

QUIN'S HOTEL, BRAY. LIST OF TERMS PER WEEK:

Bedroom and Breakfast for Coffee-Room—Gentlemen, £1 1s.
Board and Apartments, including attendance, .. £2 10s.
All Apartments until 1st May half price.

Medical.

THE WATER CURE IN THE COUNTY WICKLOW.

W. ALFRED JOHNSON, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians Edinburgh, M.D., and L.A.C., London (son of Dr. Edward Johnson, of Great Malvern, author of "Domestic Practice of Hydropathy," "Life, Health, and Disease," "Theory and Principles of Hydropathy," "Results of Hydropathy," &c.), has built a Hydropathic Establishment at Delgany (in the midst of the beautiful scenery of the county), which is conducted on the Hydropathic principles adopted in Malvern.

From its sheltered situation, and gravelly nature of the soil, Delgany affords a very suitable residence for invalids desiring Hydropathic treatment during the winter months.

"Bedside Letters on Hydropathy," by Doctor W. Alfred Johnson (Third Edition, enlarged, with forty-eight additional cases), post free from the Author for Twenty-six Stamps.

"Dr. Johnson deals with the topic in the truest spirit of the scientific physician.—*Warder*.

Dr. JOHNSON may be consulted at 27, Kildare-street, Dublin, every Monday, from Two to Four.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS 27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Pale Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience in an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaiba, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their cars without a perfect cure being effected.

Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.

Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.

Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.

Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET DUBLIN.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous, or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefitted thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute Liverpool,"

Education.

EDUCATION. Classes for Trinity College, Army, Civil Service, &c. W. WOODS, A.B., T.C.D., Principal.

The Half-yearly examination of the Junior Pupils was concluded on the 4th inst., and the Silver Medal awarded to Master Thomas Stoker.

Four Boarders received. Terms, Sixty Guineas. 18, Grenville-street, Mountjoy-square.

No Vacations.

SCHOOL FOR COLLEGIATE AND GENERAL EDUCATION, 6, HUME-STREET, STEPHEN'S-GREEN. (Late Rev. Dr. Wall's.)

Mr. Wm. Heazle, M.A., Ex-Sch. T.C.D., } Principals.
Mr. Wm. Mortimer, A.M., First Senior Moderator, and First Gold Medallist in Mathematics and Physics, } Principals.

The following is a list of the Honours, Prizes, and Distinctions obtained by the Pupils of this Establishment within the last few months:—

1859. Royal Naval College, Portsmouth.
Mr. H. Edwards, } Obtained Cadetships on most creditable answering.
Mr. Hardinge, }
Queen's College, Cork.
Mr. O'Connell, First Entrance Exhibition in Science.
Queen's College Galway.
Mr. H. Evatt, Prize in Natural History.
Trinity College, Dublin—Trinity Term.
Sizarship Examination.
Mr. Grahame, Classical Sizarship.
N.B.—Mr. Grahame was the only pupil educated at any of the Schools in Dublin or its vicinity who was successful on this occasion.
Trinity College, Dublin—Michaelmas Term.
Mr. Flynn—First Honor in Science.
Mr. Grahame—First Honor in Classics.
Mr. W. Hassard—Honor in Science.
Mr. R. Hassard—Admission to the Engineering Class, middle year.
1860. Trinity College—Hilary Term.
Mr. Morrison—First of the First Honors in Metaphysics.
Mr. Gerrard—Honor in Science.
Mr. Flynn—Honor in Science.
Mr. M'Comas—Catechetical Premium.
Mr. Sutton—Admission to the Military Class.

The kind attention of the public is directed to the following two facts:—

1st—That Mr. Heazle and Mr. Mortimer are each of them qualified to give the education that they profess to give.

2nd—That pupils exclusively prepared by them have obtained, and are obtaining the highest distinctions in all departments of Literature and Science.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

BROWNE AND PAYNE call the special attention of Gentlemen to the Ready-made Department of their Extensive Establishment 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, which is supplied with every Fashionable Garment suited to the present season. Four spacious Warerooms are specially devoted to the branch, in which will be found Frock and Dress Coats, Albert and Lounging Coats, Heather Shooting, and the Fashionable Double-breasted Melton Walking Coats in every shade and colour. In Trousers, for Dress or Walking purposes, an endless variety presents itself. The Stock of Waistcoats comprises Cloth, Marseilles, Silks, Tweeds for Morning Wear, &c.

BROWNE AND PAYNE beg to state that each Garment has been made and finished under their own practical superintendence, and every new design introduced that has appeared in London or Paris during the last three months.

BROWNE AND PAYNE,
12, and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
and 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

CARD.

IT is respectfully announced that the COMMERCIAL HALL, Nos. 91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and Nos. 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET, Was Opened on TUESDAY, the 27th of March.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO., Proprietors.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, DRESSING CASE BAGS, CARRIAGE AND TRAVELLING BAGS, &c., &c.
The Largest and most Beautiful Assortment in the Kingdom.
AT AUSTIN'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 6 and 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.
Every novelty in
FOREIGN FANCY GOODS;
Together forming a brilliant and elegant display of Articles suited for
WEDDING OR BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
All kinds of Repairs Executed.

SEWING MACHINES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
J. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES" are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order. To be had at
69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

TO ECONOMISTS.
Judicious men, who look narrowly after their outlay, and who wisely buy for cash, are requested to test the advantage offered to the public in my Hat Manufactory. I give a prime HAT, colour guaranteed, for
12s. 6d.
Other qualities equally good value.
W. WILLIAMS,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Third Door to the Right from Carlisle-bridge.

DUBLIN CATTLE SHOW
SMYTH & CO'S,
Unrivalled Balbriggan Hosiery,
Established A.D., 1790.
To be had at the Original Warehouse,
36 and 37, Lower Abbey-street, two doors from Sackville-street.

£4.
THE EVENING DRESS SUIT
BLACK DRESS COAT, VEST, & TROUSERS
G. D. HIPWELL AND CO.,
84, GRAFTON-ST.

FANCY DRESS DEPARTMENT
SCOTT, BELL, AND CO.,
Respectfully intimate the arrival of their second purchases of this Season's novelties in
FANCY DRESSES,
CHENE MOHAIRS, BRIGANZAS, CHECKS, CHALI MOHAIRS,
With a large and beautiful assortment of
5 and 7 FLOUNCED ROBES,
21 yards each, from 14s. 9d. the Dress.
FAMILY LINENS.
SHEETINGS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c., &c.,
All made especially for our own trade, and warranted,
2, 3, 4, and 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

FAMILY MOURNING.
SCOTT, BELL, AND CO.,
Beg to call the particular attention of Families requiring the above to their present stock, which comprises every requisite of the very best description and newest styles.
SILKS,
FRENCH CASHMERES,
CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN CRAPES,
ATHENIAN and THIBET CLOTHS,
LUSTRES,
GERMAN CASHMERES AND COBURGS,
CRAPE BONNETS,
CRAPE AND SILK BONNETS,
CAPS,
MANTLES,
SHAWLS,
PARIS GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
RIBBONS, &c.

MOURNING GOODS
Sold at the same reasonable price as our general stock. Orders executed with care, despatch and puncuality.
2, 3, 4, & 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY.
Hours of Business, from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE.
WILLIAM ACHESON
Begs leave to announce, that he has purchased the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, No. 75, Grafton-street, from the representatives of the late Thomas Bennett, and that he will sell the very large proportion of this First Class Stock, which he also purchased on the premises, at an enormous reduction; an idea of which can be formed from the following list:—

	Original Price.	Present Price.
Electro-plated Kettle and Stand, by Elkington	£26 5 0	£14 14 0
A ditto ditto	15 15 0	10 10 0
Gold Watches	18 18 0	10 10 0
Gold Gem and Signet Rings	3 3 0	1 10 0
Ditto ditto	2 2 0	1 1 0
Bracelets, Brooches, &c.	18 18 0	12 0 0

Both Establishments will be conducted under the one Management, of
WILLIAM ACHESON & Co.,
75 and 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

FIRST-CLASS APARTMENTS AND BOARD, at 19, Windsor Terrace, Kingstown.

Just Published, Price 3d.
THE NAPOLEON DYNASTY, in its relation to the Church of Christ, a subject of Prophecy: a Lecture delivered by the Rev. EDWARD NANGLE, Rector of Skreen, at the Metropolitan Hall.
Sold by Messrs Herbert and Carson, Grafton-street, and Curry, Sackville-street.
Also by the same author. The Pastoral of the Romish Bishops Disputed in Seven Letters to Dr. MacHale, price 6d.
And a History of the Reformation for Children, in three volumes, bound in cloth, and frontispiece to each. Price 4s. per set.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

The Cure of the Toothache!!—the wonderful cure!!!
Instantaneous as lightning!!—and nothing more sure;
No sooner you try it, and put it upon
Your poor aching tooth, than your Toothache is gone!!!

I tell you no story, 'tis very well known,
Wherever you go, both in country and town;
Many thousands who've tried it, and found it to be
The best of all cures, recommend it to thee.

Buy a bottle at once, if you wish for relief;
Its magic effect quite exceeds your belief!!
Don't wait for the Toothache, but buy it this day,
'Twill act like a charm, and keep Toothache away!!

In bottles, Six Pence or One Shilling's the cost,
Or Ten Pence and Sixteen Pence sent by the post.
I, ESSON, prepare it—the invention is mine—
At Henry-street, Dublin, number Thirty and Nine.—Advt.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, &c.	5	5	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

HIRAGE FOR BALLS DINNERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that we have completed our arrangements for the present season for the supplying of Balls, Dinners, Suppers, in the newest and most fashionable style.
Subjoined are some of the articles we supply:—
CHINA.
Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Statuary, Comportiers, &c.
GLASS.
Tumblers, Wines, &c, Raised Dishes, Ice do., Bon Bon Stands, Vases, &c.
PLATE.
Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tea Urns, Evening Services, &c.
ORDINARY CUTLERY.
Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.
LIGHTS.
Lustres, Candelabra, Lamps, Semicircles, Mirrors, &c.
GREGG & SON,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

WANTED, Two good Feeders for a Printing Machine; must be well recommended.—Apply to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES.

FIRST-CLASS WATCHES.
We are now Selling our unrivalled Stock of Watches of our own make (which we engage equal to the very best London made), and also our exquisite stock of Geneva Watches, made specially for us by the celebrated "Mottu" at greatly reduced prices (for Cash only), during the alteration of our Premises.
We will give Ten Years' written engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH AND CO.
Removed, during alterations, to the Drawing-rooms of
4, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Eight doors nearer the Rotundo, same side of the street.)
Entrance by the Hall Door.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

Last week and the preceding one we expressed our belief that the payment of the dividends would not afford more than a temporary relief to the market, that any ease which it might produce would be observed in the open market—viz the Stock Exchange, &c.; and that no relaxation of pressure would take place at the Bank of England. Our belief has been a correct one, and the best proof of it is, that on last Thursday the rate of Discount was raised to £5 per cent. We did not expect however, that the demand for accommodation would be as active as it has been, although we fully anticipated a decrease in Bullion and an increase of circulation, resulting naturally from the operations at the Bank, and those causes, we looked upon as likely to create pressure. It is, however, to the dispute existing between the Bank of England and the large Discount Houses that the present condition of the Bank is to be principally attributed, and during the entire of the past week the papers have been full of it. The case is this—the Discount establishments are, of course, in rivalry with the Bank of England, and withdraw a large business from that establishment. During time of pressure it was always the habit of the Bill Brokers to go for accommodation to the Bank, and at the time of the last panic, they hampered the Bank so much by their heavy demands upon it, that the latter resolved not again to come to the aid of the Discount Houses, except in times of distress, and on other occasions are active opponents. Lately the Money Market has been assuming so unsettled an appearance that the Discount Establishments, aware of this determination on the part of the Bank, have resolved to strengthen their position by refusing to do business with any but their regular customers, and even for them they will only discount the best bills, because they know that in case of a pressure, they might be disappointed in receiving aid from the Bank of England; they have therefore determined to withdraw all their deposits from the Bank, in order to force the Directors to some compromise. The sooner this is done the better, as the trade is the party to suffer, and it is generally agreed that when any satisfactory arrangement is come to that the supply in the discount market will be much more abundant, as a large quantity of money now husbanded from prudential motives will be released and, in consequence, the present great pressure may be looked upon as more or less ficticious.

The Bank return shows a decrease of bullion of £246,495, a decrease of rest of £582,638, and a decrease of the reserve of as much as £1,868,160. This is a very serious depreciation, and the reserve of notes and specie now stands as low as £56,44,847, an unusually small amount, and not more than one-half that ordinarily held. The total amount of gold coin and bullion now is £14,637,102.

As we stated above, money was somewhat easier in the outer market. Short loans were negociated as low as 3½ per cent. in the Stock Exchange; this however, seems strange, as the Private Bank, allow £4 per cent. on call, and as much as 4½ for deposits requiring a few days' notice. We are therefore inclined to attribute the low rates we have quoted more to anxiety on the part of the lenders to get a command of the stock lent on, than to any more legitimate cause. Wednesday was the day for the allotment of the £6 per cent. Victoria Loan, but over £1,000,000 was not subscribed for, owing, no doubt to the condition of the Money Market, and to the necessity, as we before stated, of paying up the entire amount of the loan at once. These Debentures, however, were evidently in favour on the Stock Exchange, as they rose to a premium at one time of £2 10s. per cent. Next Tuesday has been the day fixed upon for the allotment of the unsubscribed for portion, and the lowest accepted price will be £105.

The Continental demand for bullion is now but slight, owing principally to the high rates, and the expected arrivals only comprise small sums. The total of bullion now known to be on sea, and coming from Australia, is only three-quarters of a million. The vessel longest out—namely, the Copenhagen, and which is daily expected—brings £157,000, being the largest sum to be brought by any one vessel.

In the London market Funds were generally duatfling the week, but within the last few days they have been better, notwithstanding the rise in the Bank rate It happens that "when matters come to the worst they mend." and so, when Funds fall in anticipation of unfavourable news at the time when that intelligence arrives, and when it is likely to have the greatest amount of influence on the market; the "Bears" or those who have sold for a fall, take advantage of the occasion, and a desire is created to buy back the amount of previous sales, and therefore, it may be safely adopted as a rule, that when Funds fall in expectancy of unfavourable intelligence, they rise on receipt. This was particularly observable during the Crimean war.

In this market Funds were dull at the commencement of the week, but they became strong owing to purchases for Chancery, which contributed to support the market. The amount of business transacted was considerable, and a firm tone was observable.

The Railway Share Market was inactive and dull, and while, on comparison, no depreciation of importance is to be found, there appears no great increase in value; other Shares, especially Banking Shares, were in fair demand, and in most instances higher prices were obtained.

In to-day's market we may say that Funds did not rise in proportion to London quotations—in fact, they were not as high as on yesterday, when London prices were lower; they quote, however, on to-day sufficiently high in comparing the two markets; Banking Shares were still in demand, and those of the Royal Bank show an advance of 5s. per share; Bank Stock was steady; Hibernian rather offered; buyers of Nationals; Steam Shares were firm; there were buyers of Atlantics, which are done at one-sixteenth advance on yesterday's quotations for both cash and account; all classes of City of Dublin Shares were firm, and there appeared buyers of Dundalks; Mining Shares were steady; those of the Connorree Company were quoted at a reduction, but cannot be considered weak at the price; Crookhaven Mining Shares done at 1s. 6d. premium; there were buyers of General Mines at a reduction, and of Mining Co.'s of Ireland at the last price; Wicklow Coppers were done at the former quotation, and steady; in Miscellaneous Shares no change whatever; Grand Canal Stock and Alliance Gas Shares were dealt in at the former quotations; Railway Shares were without much change; Droghedas were rather weak at 5s. decline, and Great Southern and Western Stock firm, at 5s. advance; Ballymenas and Bandons were without change; Cork and Passage were done at the former quotation and firm; Wicklows were weak at the previous price, 5½, at which they were done; Londonderry and Enniskillen, £25 paid, were done at 11¾; Midlands and Killarney were steady, while Waterford and Limericks were offered; Dublin and Wicklow, £6 per cent. preference, were done at 5s. reduction ior account; Dundalk and Enniskillen preference, class A, at one-eighth advance; Great Southern £4 per cent. stock was steady at one-eighth per cent. advance; for Waterford and Limerick £5 per cent. there were buyers—the £6 per cents. were offered.

Belfast Junctions have been for the last few days in demand at higher rates, owing to the publication of a letter from Mr. Hawkshaw, which has already appeared, and although it is a very cautious kind of report, it is sufficiently satisfactory to allay any kind or form of apprehension which the public may have felt in reference to the safety of the Boyne Bridge. Mr. Hawkshaw's letter was evidently written for publication, and the Directors were right in at once circulating it, as Mr. Hawkshaw's opinion is one which can be depended on.

Banking institutions have fared well in Ireland, and all our Joint Stock Associations of this nature show by the prices the Shares fetch in the market the success which has attended them. Thus, Provincial Bank Shares were lately quoted at £79 in this market, with £25 paid over 200 per cent. premium. Nationals quote, with the same amount paid up £67. Royals are £26, with £10 paid, and Hibernians are £10 per share premium. Trade in Ireland generally is improving, and as it increases, so will be the necessity for increased Banking accommodation. We know there are those who say that the Banks at present in existence are able to afford all the requisite facilities; but this we deny. Again it is stated that a new Bank would only be patronised by those who could not get accommodation elsewhere; but in this we cannot agree either, because it is evident from the very large profits made by the Banking establishments at present in operation in Ireland that there is plenty of room for another, to divide the business, and we therefore hail with gratification the renewed attempt to form a Bank in this city. The names already mentioned in connection with the project are highly respectable and influential, but as yet we are not at liberty to give them. If established, we have no opinion but the one, that it will have the same prosperity as the Provincial, the National, Royal, and Hibernian have had, and gradually work its way into strong public favour, as the management is expected to be not only liberal, but enlightened and prudent.

The Custom Duties received during the week have amounted to £19,947 3s. 8d., thus—

	£	s.	d.
Tea,	£7,376	18	1
Refined sugar,	928	5	0
M. do.	2,760	18	1
Coffee,	112	10	0
Wines,	1,430	5	2
Spirits,	469	19	10
Tobacco,	6,475	18	11
Miscellaneous,	392	8	7
	£19,947	3	8

The following shows the number of cattle shipped to ports in Great Britain for March:—

Cows, bulls, and oxen,	9,694
Sheep,	5,867
Swine,	14,642
Calves,	5

The return of the Foreign and Coasting Trade at the port of Dublin, for the month ended 31st March shows:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
FOREIGN.		
Entered inwards,	23	4,706
Cleared outwards,	2	550
COASTWISE.		
Entered inwards,	581	81,491
Cleared outwards,	398	60,312

The following report shows the principal exporters of Porter between the 7th and 13th, both inclusive, as taken from the Customs Bill of Entry:—

	Hhds.	Brls.	Hlf. Brls.	Qr.
Guinness & Co.	658	189	2224	—
Manders & Co.	327	179	1770	10
Darcy & Son,	136	204	653	39
Findlater & Co.	118	289	683	—
Brenan, Price, & Co.	114	17	88	6
Watkins & Co.,	41	68	226	39
Jameson, Pim, & Co.	86	91	305	12
P. & J. Sweetman	25	23	236	10
Caffrey & Son	10	25	77	—

The following is a comparative statement of prices, the highest price being given in each case:—

	April 5.		April 14
Consols	93¾	...	93¾
New Three per Cents.	93¾	...	93¼
RAILWAYS.			
Belfast and Ballymena	43½	...	43½
Cork and Bandon	14½	...	14½
Cork and Passage	11½	...	11
Belfast Junction	44	...	44
Dublin and Drogheda	75	...	74¾
Dublin and Kingstown	204½	...	204½
Dublin and Wicklow	5½	...	5½
Dundalk and Enniskillen	13½	...	13½
Great S. and Western	113½	...	113¾
Irish South Eastern	7	...	6¾ xd
Midland Great Western	52¾	...	52¾
Waterford and Limerick	24¾	...	24¾
BANKS.			
Bank of Ireland	240¾	...	240¾
Hibernian	35½	...	35½
National	67	...	67
Royal	23¾	...	26
STEAM.			
Atlantic	2¾	(£5 paid)	5½
City of Dublin	97	...	97
Steam ship Building Co.	54	...	54
Dundalk	10	...	10
MINES.			
Carysfort	10s 6d	...	10s 6d
Connorree	24s 0d	...	28s 0d
General Mining Company	5	...	5
Mining Co. of Ireland	12½	...	13½
Wicklow Copper	65	...	65
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alliance Gas	10	...	9¾ xd
Grand Canal	47½	—	47¾
National Insurance	35½	...	35
Patriotic Insurance	6	...	6

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 14.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94⅜ ½
Account,	94½ ⅝
New Threes,	92⅞ 93
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94½ ⅜ ½
Account,	94⅝
New Threes,	92⅞ 3⅛
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅞ ¾
Account	93⅞ ¾
New Threes	93⅛
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94⅜ ½
Account,	94½ ⅝
New Threes,	92⅞ 93
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	94⅜
Account,	94½ ⅝
New Threes,	92⅞ ⅞

NOON SUMMARY.—Bank Stock, 226; Exchequer Bills, 6-10; Caledonians money, 91½ ⅝; Eastern Counties, 59; Great Northern, 114; Great Northern A, 117; Great Western Canada, 12⅝; Grand Trunks, 34 3; Grand Trunks account 34½; Lancashire and Yorkshire money, 104½; Lancashire and Yorkshire account, 100½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire money, 41¾; Midland money, 116; Midland account, 117½; North British account, 61½; South Eastern money, 87 ¼ ½; York, Newcastle and Berwick money, 95½ ⅝ 95½; York and North Midland money, 79½. Consols very firm at 94 ⅜ ½. Shares have also improved, and are firm at an advance of about ½ ⅝ per cent. and ⅛ in good tone.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY.—Funds advanced about one-eighth per cent. A number of speculative purchases have been induced by the explanations afforded relative to the artificial character of the present tension in the money market. British Railway Stocks, settlement of which will be completed on Monday, are decidedly buoyant.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

(*Times City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

A slight advance in the English funds was followed by a reaction, but after regular hours there was again an upward tendency. In the Stock Exchange to-day money was abundantly offered on consols, at 3½ per cent. At the Bank the demand for discount was moderate, and in the open market short bills were negociated at a fraction below the Bank minimum. In the foreign Exchanges this afternoon there was a considerable rise in the Paris rate. The quotations for Amsterdam and Hamburg are also slightly higher.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

Funds opened without firmness, and soon advanced ⅛ per cent., but in the afternoon a relapse took place. After the close of the Stock Exchange several purchases were effected, and a rise of ⅛ per cent. was quoted. Large parcels of Consols have been withdrawn at the settlement just concluded. This stock is consequently rendered scarce for immediate transfer. In Share markets some dullness prevailed in the afternoon. In the Discount market there is, perhaps, less pressure, but only in favoured cases is business done at the Bank minimum, the terms generally current being 5½ per cent. and upwards. Long bills are negociated with difficulty at enormous rates. There were again no transactions in bullion at the Bank.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—APRIL 14.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	93¾ ⅞
Ditto for Account, 9th May	93¾ ⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93½ ½ ⅝
Ditto for Account, 9th May	93¾
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
Ballastffice Debs 4 per cent (Gov Sec.) of 792 6s 2d	98¾
BANKS.	
National Bank, £25 paid,	67
Royal	26
STEAM.	
Atlantic, limited	5 5½
City of Dublin,	97¾
MINES.	
Connorree limited	28s 27s 6d
Crookhaven Limited,	8s 6d
Wicklow Copper (Limited) £5 paid,	65 x d
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	9¾ x d
Grand Canal Company,	47¾
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Dublin and Kingstown, 4 per cent of £100	101½
RAILWAYS.	
Cork, Blackrock and Passage,	11
Dublin and Drogheda,	74¾
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	5½
Great Southern and Western Stock,	113¾
Killarney Junction,	13½
Londohderry and Enniskillen,	11¾
Midland Great Western,	52¾ xd
Ditto halves	26¾ xd
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Belfast and County Down, 5 per cent perpetual Class D	25
Dublin and Wicklow, 6 per cent. perpetual, paid in full,	12½
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual Class A	10¼
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	98

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	94¼	93¾ ⅞	93¾ ⅞	93¾ ⅞	93⅝ ¾	93¾ ⅞
Ditto for account	94¼	93¾ ⅞	93¾ ⅞	—	93¾ ⅞	93¾ ⅞
3 per Cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent Stock	93⅝	93¾ ⅞	93¼	93½ ⅝	93¼	93½ ⅝
Ditto for account	—	92¾ ⅞	93¼	93¼	—	93¾
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

MONDAY, APRIL 16TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS .. Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Continental Diorama. Doors open at Eight o'clock.
ROTUNDO—To-night—Mr. MacCabe's Musical and Mimical Entertainment, entitled "Begone Dull Care." Doors open at half-past Seven.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Morning Performance at half-past Two, and Evening at half-past Seven.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

To-night—"Jonathan Bradford; Or, A Road-side Story;" after which, Planche's celebrated Burlesque of "The Good Woman in the Wood." To conclude with an entirely new and original farce of the "B. B.; or the Benecia Boy."

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—APRIL 16TH.
Morning Tide, 7-38. Evening Tide, 8-7.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 10 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES the week ending Saturday, April 14th, amounted to 56,584 copies, making an average of 9,497 copies daily.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following:—

Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and Portugal (S.), America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., April 16.
Australia and New Zealand, Mauritius, and India (Bombay) via Marseilles ..	Six p.m., April 17.
Constantinople ..	Six p.m., April 18.
America (Portland) (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., April 19.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., (S.) ..	One p.m., April 19.
Constantinople ..	Six p.m., April 19.
America (Boston) (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., April 22.
West Coast of Africa (L.L) ..	Six p.m., April 23.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles ..	Six p.m., April 24.
Constantinople ..	Six p.m., April 25.
America (Portland) (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., April 26.
India (Bombay) (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.) ..	One p.m., April 26.
Newfoundland (G.) ..	Ten a.m., April 28.
America (New York) (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., April 29.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

NO. 24, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, NORTH.
MRS. ROBINSON
Has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry the arrival of her New Spring Goods, and all Paris Novelties of the Season, selected by herself personally in the branches of her trade, viz.:—
All Goods suited for Wedding Trousseaux and Indian Outfits, New Patterns in Stays, Mourning Dresses, Under Clothing, Millinery and Mantles; Straw Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, &c., &c. Lace Goods, &c.
All will be opened and ready for Show This Day.

KENNY AND OWENS,
AND
THE SIXTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS.
A very short time has sufficed to establish the character of our SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, at 16s.,
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.
We can confidently recommend them as a Good ARTICLE, WELL CUT and properly made, at a fair price.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, APRIL 16.

THE Theatre of St. Stephen's opens again to night, after a fortnight's recess, which has enabled the old performers to furbish up faded decorations and repair shattered constitutions. The octogenarians re-appear in their favourite characters, nor has the manager been able to introduce any "fresh blood" into his *troupe*. Lord Palmerston, as usual, is stage manager in chief, ready with quirk and joke, and jibe and smile, to extinguish any rash subordinate who ventures to trench "upon the skirts of his dominion." Lord John prepares for a new trial of his Whitworth gun Reform, whose missiles are so light nobody can tell where or how wide of the mark. He finds the State of Europe pretty much in the same condition which it exhibited prior to the fall of the curtain. There has been, indeed, a blundering attempt at revolution in Spain, which, "our great ally" insinuates, was caused by English gold and English treachery. Sicily, too, desires to be "annexed," and, consequently the people and the troops are decimating each other, while the family of Murat crouch under the shadow of the Imperial throne, ready, like Claudius, to be dragged from obscurity by Prætorians. The Pope, too, is getting up an army of Zouaves from those shaven crowns whom the Romagna refuses to fatten in indolence. These incidents will form subjects for new interludes, but the stock pieces are all announced for repetition. There is the Reform Bill, by the original authors, which Mr. Bright has been puffing in Birmingham. It is the old Whig plot—to secure patronage and place by sacrifice of principle. Mr. Bright calculates that three hundred thousand voters, out of the educated, the industrious, the skilful, or the independent, will be added to the constituencies. Lord John has no episode in favour of the Ballot, for the Ballot will be useless since mob-law must prevail, and the organisation of union strikes is to be transferred to politics under the presidency of the troublous Quaker. The price cannot be expected to go off smoothly. Lord John's colleagues do not appear to relish their respective rules. Lord Palmerston has had no soliloquy allotted to him as yet in the tragi-comedy.

Dull, silent, and grim, he has hitherto simply superintended the action of others, and by a push here, a nod there, and a fillip in another direction, has kept the action going. It would be pleasant to hear the Premier's eulogy upon his rival's composition, and the argument by which he will prove that the man best fitted to reconstruct our domestic constitution is the Minister who has embroiled everything abroad. Still more pleasant to listen to Lord John's Palinodia. He is expected to quote again the "magnificent" proclamation of Milan, with an apology for his late little outbreak, attributable only to the irascibility of age:—

"Minimus gelide jam in corpore sanguis
Febre calet sola;"

and his passionate ardour for the French Canidia springs up anew in spasmodic rejuvenescence. But there is a cry for some slight variety. Mr. Gladstone has, hitherto, dwelt only upon those philterous wines which, as the *Siecle* says, are to make all who drink them French in thought, frame, morals, and politics. The popular organs shout for Mr. Gladstone. "If Mr. Gladstone," quoth the *Leader*, "has but the courage to speak "on the second reading of the Bill, it will be carried "this session; if he shirks his duty, the Bill will be "lost." This is not very complimentary to Lord John Russell, but in politics, as well as the drama, variety is charming.

Then there is the Savoy interlude, which, like the Hecyra, has never been acted through. Sir Robert Peel has been roaming about Annecy and Thouon, and has even visited Geneva and Lausanne. He is gathering up the opinions of the people, to fling them at the heads of both Clown and Pantaloon. Sir R. Peel is not constituted to be a Minister. Why does he not imitate Mr. Cardwell, who surveys the state of Ireland from a bay window at Brighton, and "makes up" the proprietary of Londonderry from Guthrie's Gazzeteer? Sir R. Peel's method of procedure is highly inconvenient, not to say improper. Could he not learn all that he ought to know from "Parliamentary papers,"—private correspondence being omitted—without appealing to plebeian facts to disturb the gradual process of the burlesque.

Some scenes of the Budget have to be touched up and varnished like the rest. The licensed victuallers are up in arms, and cannot understand why every confectioner's is to be turned into a dram shop for the encouragement of sobriety, or why French decoctions of Honduras mahogany and Campeachy logwood are to be retailed at every corner for the benefit of morals. They are stubborn men, these licensed victuallers, and have not been taught the doctrine of contradictions. They cannot be made to understand that it is beneficial to English farmers to suppress the use of British malt, and that the best way to make a people sober is to supply them with unlimited quantities of intoxicating drinks.

Then there is the farce of the repeal of the Paper Duty. This is another of those non-natural enactments. An Oxford wrangler undertakes to prove, by all the three legitimate figures of logic, that the best way to encourage native manufacture is to give a bounty to the foreigner, and that we can with success compete with the paper makers of France, by paying a duty of 100 per cent. on the raw material, on which they pay no duty whatever. Connected with this, too, is a question very interesting to all embarrassed financiers, whether public or private. It is the science of filling up a chasm by making it deeper. As there is a deficiency in the revenue simply add another million and a quarter of deficiency, and then transfer the whole to the class which pays most already, and call that a benevolent remission of taxes on industry, and the thing is done. It is the Strahan and Paul principle applied to politics. Hopelessly in debt, borrow from man, woman, and child of your acquaintance; make the liabilities something worth speaking of, and then wipe all clear off the slate by compelling the shareholders to pay.

But the management has certain novelties which promise anything but a successful run. There is the Tenant-right Bill, which settles nothing, and unsettles everything, which covers the country with a shower of locusts, in the shape of agricultural inspectors, umpires, and arbiters, and affords materials for unending litigation. There is the Irish Poor Law Bill, which maintains the two kings of Brentford for another five years, and enables them to spend the property of the ratepayers in actions, the costs of which, in any case, the ratepayers must liquidate. Then there is the Endowed Schools Bill, of which no programme has yet been issued. There is the Bill to extend the protection of the Factory Act to overworked women and children, against which Mr. Bright and the slave drivers of Manchester will give consistent opposition. There will be, also, a revised specimen of "Army and Navy Estimates," and that pleasant topic of entertainment, "How to prevent bribery at elections."

Such are some of the pieces to be represented by her Majesty's servants for the time. The curtain rises to-night before the old worn-out company. Who shall occupy their places when it falls?

AT the earliest moment we direct the attention of the Guardians of the Poor, and the ratepayers generally, to the Poor Relief Amendment Act, as brought in by Mr. Cardwell, and the Attorney-General for Ireland. Some of the provisions of this act are dangerous in the extreme. In the first place, Messrs. Power and Senior are continued in their most lucrative dictatorship for five years more! This alone is enough to damn the bill. What Board of Guardians throughout Ireland has not met with the most contemptuous treatment at the hands of the Commissioners? Whom have they not twitted, reproached, and insulted? With whom have they not gone to law? When were they ever courteous, affable, or inclined to listen to reason, as well-paid public functionaries should be?

Again, our county dispensaries are all to be broken up, or, at least, deprived of all assistance from rates. Every poorhouse is to be converted into an hospital, not a place of labour. To these workhouse hospitals all poor persons are to be admitted, and even the constabulary and police are for the future to be treated therein. This clause will throw upon the world a large number of dispensary physicians, and give the workhouse officials a monopoly of practice; for those who can pay, or partly pay, for medical treatment, are to be admitted to the workhouse hospital.

The diet and general treatment adopted in many workhouses has lamentably spread ophthalmia and blindness through the poorer classes, as well as scrofulous diseases. Henceforth there will be no special Medical Inspectors, and the condition of an hospital or workhouse will only be known on the testimony of the local officer. Those who remember the case of the Cork Workhouse will at once see how dangerous a clause this is, both to the lives of the paupers and the character of the country.

As to blindness, the framers of this bill have taken measures not to prevent blindness by an alteration of treatment or diet, but by building special asylums for those whom the workhouse has succeeded in making blind.

The provision respecting the religion of foundling children must have been framed by a very Solon. Foundling and deserted orphans are to be brought up in the religion of their Godfathers and Godmothers! It is with wonderful innocence supposed that where the parents cannot be found, the Godfathers and Godmothers will be found. The very fact of a child having Godfathers or Godmothers infers its baptism, and, consequently, a record of its parentage, and of their religion. But what is to be done in case the Godparents have changed their religion since the baptism? Are they to insist on the child being brought up in their new or their old profession? or any profession at all?

There are other points in the Bill which require careful examination, but the above hints are quite sufficient to call for the immediate attention of the Poor Law Guardians in Ireland.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.

The annual meeting of the Society for Irish Church Missions will be held to-day, in the Rotundo, at 12 o'clock. A very large attendance of the supporters of this valuable society is expected.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of numerous letters from the representatives of, we believe, every "Trade Protection Circular" in the kingdom, of the existence of some of which we were not even aware. We have to thank these gentlemen for their communications, of which we shall not fail to avail ourselves.

The *Times* on the Rebellion in Sicily:—

We are too little informed of the circumstances attending the present outbreak in Sicily to be able to give a confident opinion as to the probabilities of its success. We cannot help remembering a long list of former failures. We have not forgotten the fire and slaughter of Catanea, nor the sudden appearance, nor the sudden suppression, of the insurrection headed by the Baron Bentivenga. There is no doubt that the Sicilians are suffering under the burden of an intolerable tyranny. But for this very reason we are diffident of their success. People may deliberate coolly and combine cautiously for the overthrow of a Government which they hate as alien or reject as uncongenial; but the insupportable sense of wrong by making men desperate makes their counsels rash, and leads them to dare all things and to seek any new kind of misery rather than support any longer the misery of the passing hour.

In all their previous insurrections the Sicilians have taken counsel rather of their despair than of their prudence, and have entailed upon themselves new miseries, new misfortunes, without in the slightest degree alleviating the old. So it has been, and so it may very likely be again; it seems so obvious that the Sicilians cooped up in an island from which there is no escape, with no neighbouring State to fly to, with little or no possibility of relief from any friendly Power, are acting with more valour than discretion in commencing an insurrectionary movement in anticipation of the time, which cannot, according to all appearances, be very far distant, when those troubles which seem almost ripe on the mainland may operate a diversion in their favour. It would be a grievous imputation on any Government, but it does not in the slightest degree blacken the infamy of the Government of the King of Naples, to suppose that it may have been the object of the King's Government to drive the Sicilians into a premature insurrection. Assuming that of which there is no doubt—that the feelings of the Sicilians are thoroughly alienated from their King, and that they have for a long time been ready to burst out into insurrection at the very first opportunity, we know no objection that could be urged against such a stroke of policy except its extreme wickedness, and we are quite aware what a small matter that would seem to those devoted friends of order and religion to whose counsels the young Knig of Naples appears completely to have abandoned himself. Such a policy would, on the other hand, have many advantages. It would crush the resistance of one part of the kingdom before the other was ready to rise, and would give what tyrants and their myrmidons most eagerly desire—the opportunity for a terrible example. Something also might be gained by committing the troops to pillage and massacre, and fleshing their swords in the hearts of their fellow-countrymen before time, opportunity, and the irresistible contagion of popular enthusiasm may have shaken or undermined their fidelity. For these reasons we cannot profess to be sanguine as to the immediate result of the Sicilian insurrection. Of course, we have no information but from the Government, and that Government is not in the least likely to be guilty of the foolish magnanimity of confessing its reverses, even if it had any reverses to confess. For the moment, then, we are not sanguine of Sicilian liberty, and yet for no juster cause did patriot ever draw the sword, in no more righteous quarrel did martyr ever pour forth his blood on the scaffold. It is absurd to call those who rebel against a Government like that of the King of Naples, revolutionists or enemies to the maintenance of order. The Government of Naples has long since ceased to discharge, even in semblance, the duties and obligations of a Government, and has long acted with all the violence and ferocity of a Revolutionary Junta. Try it by what test you will, invent what definition you please of a regular and constituted Government, the band of conspirators against the public peace and happiness who dispose of the life, liberty, and property of the inhabitants of Southern Italy and of Sicily will endure no test, will satisfy no definition. Governments may go wrong by imposing grievous burdens on their subjects to gratify the sensuality, the prodigality, the taste for idle pomp, for architectural display, or for military parade of their Sovereigns. In all these cases they violate their duty and postpone the interests of their subjects, which ought to be their supreme law, to their own caprices and desires. But they have still this distinguishing mark of legitimate Government—that they admit a community of interests between themselves and their subjects, and that if that interest is sometimes disregarded it is an act of selfishness, and not of deliberate hostility.

Yet even this low standard of government the rule of the Neapolitan Bourbons does not satisfy. We believe that they regard their subjects, not as friends whose interests it is their duty to consider, but as enemies whose implacable hostility it is their duty to subdue. These miserable Princes have learnt to think the safety of their people incompatible with their own safety. They hate enlightenment, because enlightenment, interferes with the grovelling superstition which is one of the principal weapons of their kingcraft. They hate progress, because it teaches men to look in the acts of their rulers for some general principle instead of the arbitrary caprice of an undisciplined will. They hate wealth, and they hate talent, because each of these in its own circle is power, and they are determined to concentrate power in their own hands. A contented people are the easiest to govern, but the Neapolitan Government has long given up all idea of producing content, and believes that the next easiest people to govern are men rendered tame, servile, and obedient by a long course of tyranny and oppression. As we starve wild animals to make them tame and docile, so deals the King of Naples with his fellow-creatures. He makes his people miserable that they may be humble and obedient. The appearance of governing by law is ostentatiously laid aside. Danton or Robespierre never laboured more ardently or more successfully to create a reign of terror. People are punished, not for the harm they have done, not for the harm they mean to do, but merely to strike terror into others. The catalogue of political prisoners was concluded the other day by the name of a man 87 years of age, who had been imprisoned for 10 years without being brought to trial, and who remains in prison still. It is against such a Government that the Sicilians have taken up arms, and who can wonder at it? We are not, as we have said, disposed to be sanguine as to the result—at least for the moment—and no one can suppose that we should wish to see this country involve herself in a quarrel with which in her political capacity she has no concern. But, though not sanguine for the present, we do not permit ourselves to despond for the future. A considerable force has been withdrawn off to quell the Sicilian revolt, and its absence has given occasion to demonstrations in Naples of the most serious and threatening nature. The train is laid and needs but a spark to set all Southern Italy in a blaze. The Kingdom of Naples has acquired a dangerous neighbour in the revolted provinces of the Pope, and the instances of successful insurrection are too frequent and too notorious to be long kept from the knowledge even of a people so purposely secluded from foreigners as the Neapolitan. The same interest, the same feelings, will unite the Italian race from the Alps to the Straits of Messina, and unless some foreign influence interfere to prevent it the King of Naples will soon have an opportunity of testing the fruits of his wretched policy, and learning how far those thrones are secure which base themselves on the miseries of nations.

The *Daily News* on General Lamoriciere's Appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Pope's Army:—

The Pope has at last got a real General, who promises to raise for him a real army. General Lamoriciere has gone to Rome, not as a mercenary soldier, but as a devotee, and has issued his first order of the day as Commander-in-Chief of the Pontifical troops. The Pope has no confidence in that "vendetta of prayers" which he lately threatened; and as for his excommunication, even Mr. Bowyer assures us that it is no course. Bayonets and cannon are, after all, the true supports of the Papal Chair, so his Holiness has sent for an old Algerian officer, and the sword which for near fifteen years quelled the fiery Moslem is now to keep in awe, and if need be smite, the Christian flock of the Holy Father. We congratulate the gallant General on his new function. We applauded his gallantry in Africa and his patriotism in the National Assembly; we admired the dignity with which he bore the wrongs niflicted on him with so many others when Louis Napoleon perpetrated the *coup-d'etat*; but we did not suspect that the eloquent denouncer of the expedition to Rome would one day consent to be the hired hangman of a government of priests, and convert into a reign of terror the foreign occupation of Rome, which he was among the first to condemn.

The General's address to his soldiers—a part of which has been verbally transmitted by the telegraph—is a strange document to appear at Rome. "Catholic Christianity," says the General, "is the life of civilisation. Europe is threatened by revolution, as it formerly was by Islamism. The cause of the Pope is that of civilisation and liberty." Any objection we might feel inclined to make to these assertions is nothing compared with the gain which we descry in the spirit of the appeal. It is then at last thought worth the while of the Papacy to reason, and to satisfy men's judgment and conscience. This is indeed innovation. General Lamoriciere, we dare say, would have struck as hard at Perugia as Colonel Schmidt, but no Swiss or Austrian officer serving the Pope would have put the words "civilisation and liberty" in an order of the day. Whether the Pope's cause is that of civilisation and liberty, the Pope's subjects know much better than the French General can tell them; but at any rate M. Lamoriciere's language is an admission that it ought to be. The Romans will thank him for this. It will be impossible hereafter to proscribe those two dreadful words. The General has made a complete armoury of sacerdotal weapons—divine mission, authority of St. Peter and Paul, sacred rights, and other Roman implements—quite obsolete by a stroke of the pen. Chambers and matchlocks, much less pikes and crossbows, will not work with the Minie musket and rifled cannon. Are General Lamoriciere's orders of the day free of the censorship?

We infer from the words of General Lamoriciere that he has carried to Rome something better than a sword. The worthy aspirations his proclamation betrays are French, not Papal. We can easily give him credit for sincerely desiring that the Papal cause may become what he says it is. He is just now in his first sanguine days, and he is to be pitied, for he has undertaken a task beyond human strength. He cannot change the Papal Government, the character and works of which belong to its nature. As a theocracy it cannot condescend to the level of other and more humane forms of government, and set the interests of the governed before itself as the chief end of its existecce. Before long, General Lamoriciere will either retire from Rome, as many generous men who wished well to the Pope have done, disgusted with the unnatural spectacle of a whole people excluded from national life to become the domestic servants of a college of priests; or, like M. de Rayneval, he will sacrifice his experience and his good sense to superstition. The notions of reforms and progress which he entertains will soon bring him face to face with that rock of infallibility against which so many bright projects have been shattered. He will hear the fatal *non possumus*, and learn that he has been sent for to defend and not to regulate the temporal power of the Pope. Even this humble office he will find above his strength. He may organise an Italian army in the Roman States, for which Italy will be grateful to him; but whenever that army sheds its blood it will not be for a knot of intriguing fanatics separated from the nation by every idea and every interest, the Monsignori who despise them and eat them up. In vain does the Pope collect devoted adherents from Brittany, Ireland, or Bavaria. Every stranger who takes service under him only demonstrates the more evidently to the world the parasitical nature of his rule. The few persons among the great body of instructed Catholics who are so unjust as to desire that the population of a whole State should be sacrificed to the earthly grandeur of their spiritual lord, will find themselves no match for a people bent on obtaining good government and its guarantees for themselves and their children. In any case the Roman people will not acquiesce in a civilisation represented by the Index Expurgatorius, nor in the liberty administered by the Inquisition.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

ROYAL PAVILION ALDERSHOTT CAMP.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, her Majesty left the Pavilion on horseback, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort and their Royal Highnesses the Princess Alice and Prince Alfred, and inspected the different brigades quartered in the camp on their respective parades.

Princess Leiningen and Prince Arthur followed in an open carriage and four.

The Royal suite consisted of Lady Churchill, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, the Equerries in Waiting, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Major Elphinstone, R.E., and Major Cowell, R.E.

The Queen returned to the Pavilion at half-past 6 o'clock.

In the evening, in addition to the Royal party, the following had the honour of being invited to dinner, &c.:—Lieutenant-General Knollys, Major-General Forster, Deputy-Adjutant-General; Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, Deputy-Quartermaster-General; Colonel G. W. Franklin, 2nd battalion, 17th Regiment; Colonel Chapman, R.E.; Colonel J. S. Wood,

THE IRISH TIMES, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1860.

Assistant-Adjutant-General; Colonel Philpotts, R. A.; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. Clifford, Assistant-Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Sullivan, 5th Lancers; Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Jenner, 2nd battalion 11th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel A. Chapman, 2nd battalion 18th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel R. Warden, 2nd battalion 19th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. D. Lowe, C.B., 2nd battalion 21st Fusiliers; Major A. H. Tatn[illegible] Royal Lanark Militia; Major Elphinstone, R. E., and Major Cowell R.E.

The band of the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade played during dinner.

Her Majesty received, late at night, the melancholy intelligence of the death of his Serene Highness Prince Hohenlohe Langenbourg, brother-in-law to her Majesty.

WINDSOR CASTLE, APRIL 13.

Her Majesty, his Royal Highness, the Prince Consort, and the Royal party arrived at the Castle this day at five minutes before one o'clock, having left the Royal Pavilion at Aldershott at twenty minutes before eleven.

Shortly after her Majesty's arrival, the Queen and Prince Consort, with Princess Alile and Princess Leiningen, paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston will return to town on (this day) Monday, from Brocket Hall, Herts. The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and family are staying on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston at Brocket Hall.

Lord and Lady Feversham are expected in London in a few days from Duncombe Park, Yorkshire, for the season.

Viscount Campden has arrived at his residence in Portman-square for the season.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Coventry and family have arrived at their mansion in Belgrave-square for the season.

Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Knox Gore and suite, are staying at the Shelbourne Hotel.

The name of the Rev. Joseph Thacker was accidentally omitted in the list of those attending the meeting of the Church Education Society on Thursday last.

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P., the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mrs. Cardwell, are still staying at Brighton.

At three o'clock this afternoon, Sir Charles Domville will entertain a large number of his tenantry at a dinner in the Rotundo, and this evening over 70 of the nobility and gentry will partake of a magnificent banquet at Sir Charles' mansion, at Santry, which will be followed by a ball to-morrow evening, for which a large number of invitations have been issued.

The Church.

The parish of Tassagard and the prebend belonging to it in St. Patrick's Cathedral, vacated by the death of the late Ven. Crinus Irwin, Archdeacon of Ossory, have been perpetually united with the adjoining parish of Rathcoole, and have been conferred by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin upon the Rev. W. J. Thornhill, Rector and Vicar of Rathcoole.

DIOCESE OF ARMAGH.—The parishioners of Kendy are about to hold a meeting for the purpose of adopting some suitable mode of testifying their esteem for the Rev. Mr. Simpson, on the occasion of his promotion to the parish of Derrynoose.

The Lord Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin has appointed the Rev. Charles Caulfield Pepper, Curate of Ballytobin, to be prebend of Killamery, in the diocese of Ossory, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. Henry Scott.

The Rev. Robert Burnett having resigned the Curacy of Drung, county Cavan, has accepted the Curacy of Adamstown, county Wexford. Patron: the Archdeacon of Ferns.

The Army.

Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes d'Aumale and de Montpensier, accompanied by the Count Villamanrique, and a superior officer of the Spanish army, went down to Woolwich on Thursday, for the special purpose of inspecting Sir William Armstrong's rifled ordnance factory.

Major-General Bloomfield, Inspector-General of Artillery, and his aide-de-camp, Major Teesdale, C.B., are expected to visit the Channel Islands next week.

Surg.-Major T. P. Matthew, attached to the Staff at the headquarters of the Medical Department, Chatham, has received orders to proceed to Yarmouth to do duty at the invalid establishment formed at that station.

Capt. F. W. J. Dugmore, 8th Foot, has joined the 1st battalion of the depot of that regiment at Chatham.

An order has been issued from the Horse Guards to all corps at home and abroad, directing them to state in their monthly returns forwarded to the Adjutant-General any requisitions for arms, accoutrements, ammunition, clothing, and necessaries, which had not been complied with.

The following changes in the Royal Artillery have been announced in general regimental orders:—Col. D'Aguilar, from Dover to the Horse Brigade, at Ipswich; Lieut. Col. Brandling, C.B., from Norwich to the 2d brigade at Dover; Capt. W. B. Saunders has removed from Plymouth to Norwich; Capt. Addington is to remove from Calcutta to Plymouth. Lieut. G. A. Crawford, of the 6th brigade, has been appointed to the Gentleman Cadet Company, vice Himwell, promoted; Second Capt. Betty is posted to the 8th brigade, vice Gore; and Second Capt. Holdsworth, to the 14th brigade, vice A. C. Johnson.

(From the *Army and Navy Gazette.*)

We are sorry to learn that a very disgraceful and very injurious system of touting prevails in connection with the examination of candidates for direct commissions in the Army, which now takes place periodically at Chelsea Hospital. Emissaries of a certain portion of the tailoring interest manage to scrape up an acquaintance with the candidates, insinuate themselves into their confidence, press *small loans* of money on their acceptance, and get their promise to employ Messrs. ——, or Messrs. ——, to furnish their outfit, undertaking that the items will be so charged that the amount of the loan will be slipped in in the shape of an addition to each item, so as to make things pleasant with "the governor." The outfit is thus made to assume proportions of a character sorely to try the purse and patience of the governor; and in one instance that came to our knowledge an ensign in a very unpretentious marching regiment in India had uniforms and furniture provided for his use during his brief stay at the depot amounting to £400. Some of these worthies even persuade the candidates that they can obtain copies of the examination papers for them beforehand, and this furnishes a ready means of introduction. The matter has been brought to the notice of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who is determined to take prompt steps to check a practice so disgraceful.

We understand that Colonel the Earl of Longford, C.B., was offered the office of Deputy-Adjutant-General at Head-Quarters, shortly to be vacated by Major-General Foster, on his appointment as Military Secretary. We regret to say, however, that Lord Longford's health will not only prevent his acceptance of the offer, but will, we fear, deprive the service, for some time at least, of one of our most valuable and accomplished officers.

Brigadier-General Brook Taylor assumes the command of his brigade at Aldershott to-day. As the militia are on the eve of disembodiment, we believe it is not intended that any officer should be appointed to succeed him as Assistant-Adjutant-General of Militia at the Horse Guards.

We are sorry to learn that the state of health of Major General Sir John Inglis, K.C.B., will compel him to resign his divisional command at Bangalore and return home.

Colonel T. Pattle, King's Dragoon Guards, will command the Cavalry Brigade of the Chinese expedition, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Colonel C. P. B. Walker, 2d Dragoon Guards, is appointed to the Staff of the expedition to China, as Assistant Quartermaster General to the Cavalry Division.

Lieut. Colonel H. A. Ouvry, C.B., late of the 9th Laucers and now Assistant Quartermaster General at Shorncliffe, has been appointed to succeed Colonel Garvock as Assistant Quartermaster-General in Ceylon.

Major Gamble, of the 4th Regiment, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster General of the South-Eastern District, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Ouvry. Major Gamble is the first officer who has passed the Staff College who has been appointed to an office of this rank.

The Navy.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Richard Dundas, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, Controller of the Navy, visited Woolwich Dockyard on Friday, and made an inspection of the armament and fittings of the new screw steam schooner Ranger, in readiness for the pennant. The Ranger is the first of that class of ships, and is fitted on a peculiar method adapted for warm climates, so as to ensure the greatest amount of air and ventilation.

The Algiers, 91, screw, Captain George D. O'Callaghan, has sent down her topgallant masts, topsail, and lower yards and the crew on board are employed in over-hauling the rigging, &c. One of those cases which are now often witnessed in our naval ports, occurred at Portsmouth on Friday, when one of the Algiers crew, a "bounty" man, was discharged from the ship for "incompetency" amid the derision of the crew. The Algiers is a well-manned ship.

A lengthy Admiralty circular was read on board the different ships at Spithead, and in Portsmouth Harbour, on Friday, the main points of which are as follows:—

"On ordinary occasions, no officer or man is to be granted leave beyond 48 hours. The officers and crews of ships refitting may be granted a period of four days' leave, at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief.

"On a ship arriving in England from a foreign station, officers were, and stewards may be, permitted to land to purchase any necessary refreshments during the day, but are not to sleep out of the ship.

"On the ship's arrival in England, the officers and crew are to be kept on board until the work of dismantling is completed. All documents with regard to pay are to be transmitted immediately, and no portion of the crew are to be allowed any leave under these circumstances, except under the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, and then not exceeding a period of 24 hours.

"On a ship being paid off, the leave sanctioned by their Lordships is to be granted, and when an extension is required, it must be obtained by the authority of the Commander-in-Chief.

"Their Lordships expect, by the foregoing regulations and indulgences, that no man will be absent without authority when in receipt of his pay."

NAVAL RESERVES.—The following may be taken as an approximation to the numbers of the available Reserve for the Navy:—Coast Guard fleet men, including Chief Boatmen in Charge, 3,200; Cutters' men, 570; Crews of Coast Guard Black ships, 1,850; total, 5,620; Coast Volunteers fit for service, 6,250; Royal Reserve Volunteers, 1,000; making a grand total of 12,870 available for home defence and other service.

The following appointments were made at the Admiralty on Friday:—John Retallick, Paymaster to the Meander; William K. Harriott, Assistant-Paymaster (additional), to the Impregnable; and David L. Rhind, Assistant-Paymaster, to the Meander.

Militia.

The Kilkenny Fusiliers require 400 men to complete its complement. It is expected that a large number will join before the regiment is called out on the 1st of next month. The majority of the Regiment is still vacant.

The North Mayo Militia will assemble for training at Castlebar, and the South Mayo at Westport, on the 1st proximo. At the training, last July, both these regiments mustered in large numbers, and were highly complimented by the Inspecting Field-officer, Colonel Mauleverer, C.B., on their general appearance and discipline. Should it be the intention of Government to embody any more regiments of militia, either now or at a future time, we trust that the claims of these two county regiments will not be forgotten. Much has recently been said of the distress in certain districts of this country. We know of no more efficacious way for the Government to relieve this, than to embody the two county regiments. We believe that when these regiments were embodied during the Russian war, they contributed a larger proportion of men to the line than almost any other regiment in Ireland.

Thanks.

Henry Brown, 2, College-green, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Total Abstinence Society—To Richard Allen, Esq., £1; Dr. Barter, St. Ann's, Blarney, £1. Further subscriptions solicited.

The Honorary Secretaries to the Dublin Protestant Reformatory Schools—To M. J., for £4; to J. Edmundson & Co., Esqrs., £1; and to Alfred Henshaw, Esq., for £1 1s., per Mr. N. H. Wood, Collector, 41, Nicholas-street.

The Rev. Alexander Leeper, from the Nassau Orange Lodge, for £10 for the Church Education Society for Ireland, per Joshua Nunn, Esq.

HAMILTON'S DIORAMA.

This excellent diorama still continues one of the leading attractions in the city. Mr. Hamilton deserves much praise for the high state of perfection to which he has brought his entertainment, and the very interesting lecture by which the pictorial part is accompanied. The Hon. S. R. Littleton and the officers of the King's Own Staffordshire Militia will be present at the exhibition this evening. The excellent band of the regiment will also attend.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

The Correspondent of the *Daily News* at Naples, writing on 7th, says:—"I have had access to several official letters, and the following is a summary. The writer states the fighting began outside Palermo on Wednesday night, at 4 o'clock, and was then begun at the Monastery of Guancia. The monks fought like lions, threw hand grenades on the soldiers, and, when overpowered, presented themselves with a crucifix in front, demanding pardon. Several were killed and many arrested. Indeed some said the slaughter had been considerable. The writer visited the monastery after, and found it in a shocking state. The fighting was not over in the city till 12 o'clock, but outside it was continued till the evening, and was resumed on the following evening in the neighbourhood."

NAPLES, THURSDAY, 10 A.M.—It appears the Palermitons had been disappointed of the arrival of 2,000 persons from the country, who were to have come in on Wednesday evening. Various reports are circulating about State of Messina, Catania, and Calabria. The whole nation is desperate and disgusted. 600 of new foreign troops have been stationed at Salerno to keep down that neighbourhood. Three other mercantile steamers have been taken up by the Government, 6 in all, and perforated for cannon.

THE LATE INSURRECTION AT MESSINA.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 14.—According to letters received here, the insurrection at Messina broke out on Sunday morning last. The popular movement commenced by shots being fired in the Strada Ferdinando. Pieces of furniture were thrown from the windows at the troops. An agent of the Messagerie Imperiali, who had disembarked with several sailors from the Pack Meandre, was exposed to the fire of the musketry, and one of the sailors was wounded. The French Consul made representations to the Government. The firing of musketry and several cannon shots were heard during the night. The Government threatened to bombard the city should resistance continue to be offered. The principal inhabitants of the city then interfered, and obtained that the police, the principal cause of the popular irritation should be removed. The troops made themselves masters of all the positions in the town, and part of the insurgents withdrew into the country. On Monday evening the Meandre left Messina with despatches from the French Consul. All is over; further details will shortly be received.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY.—The Royal Mail steamship Africa arrived here at 3 p.m. to-day, to receive mails, passengers, and latest telegrams, and proceeded to New York at 6-30 p.m.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 14.—The (s.s.) Jura arrived here to-night from New York, with dates to the evening of the 3rd inst. No business of interest had occurred in the Senate since the departure of the previous mail. Colonel Browne, in a letter to the War Department of the State, says that the accounts of the troubles on the Rio Grande are, in most instances, false, and not to be relied on, and cautions the Senate to be careful how they receive such intelligence. The intelligence from Vera Cruz states that Capt. Aldham had written to Miramon, protesting strongly against the wanton destruction of English property and innocent life. A despatch dated Quebec, April 3rd, says it was officially announced in Parliament last night, that the Prince of Wales would not leave England on his visit to America before the 10th of July.

The overland mail from California had arrived.—New gold mines had been discovered, and were yielding enormous amounts of gold.

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial matters had undergone no change up to March 13th.

NEW YORK, APRIL 3RD.—Money Market dull, but stocks increased in value. Cotton dull. Breadstuffs, unaltered. Cotton good ordinary, 7½d to 9d., middling uplands, 10½c. to 11c. Provisions steady. Coffee inactive. Ashes—Good demand for pots; pearls quiet.

ORLEANS, APRIL 2ND.—Cotton sales to-day 7,000 bales; prices stiffer, but quotations unchanged. Freights to Liverpool for cotton advancing. Exchange unaltered.

MOBILE, 2ND.—Cotton unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 2ND.—Flour dull. Wheat steady. Provisions quiet.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 2ND.—Flour quiet. Wheat bouyant. Corn active. Provisions steady.

THE PONTIFICAL ARMY.

It is thought that other superior officers on the retired list of the French army will follow the example of General Lamoriciere, and enter the service of the Pope. The general letters from Rome continue to speak favourably of the state and prospects of the Pontifical army.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SATURDAY, 3-45 P.M.—The Bourse remains steady. The last quotation of Rentes was 70.25, or a fraction higher than yesterday.

THE ANNEXATION OF NICE TO FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 15.—The Paris papers contain the following account of the commencement of the voting upon the question of annexation to France, which took place at Nice to-day:—The voting by ballot has commenced. The electors, in crowds, are depositing their votes; immense enthusiasm is manifested, and it appears certain that there will be a large majority for the annexation to France. The country people are arriving preceded by drums and colours. Voting tickets in favour of the annexation to France, and bearing the inscription "yes," are attached to their hats. Perfect order prevails. A communication has been addressed to the "Union" and to the "Gazette" of France, which recommends a more respectful treatment of international questions, and states that these journals, in designating the Count De Montemolin as Charles the Sixth thus ignored the constitutional rights of the Queen of Spain, which have been recognised by all Europe.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

PARIS, SUNDAY.—The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes a decree reducing by one centimetre the *minimum* height required for recruits.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, 15TH—The assembling of a conference, as demanded by Switzerland, for the settlement of the affairs of Savoy is very doubtful, as France, Russia, and Austria decline to enter any conference; Austria adding that if a congress takes place its programme must be determined beforehand. The following are the ideas of Austria on that question:—The fundamental intention of the Congress of Vienna in neutralising the districts of Chablais and Faucigny was to protect Switzerland and Sardinia from the preponderance of France. The moment the whole of Savoy is incorporated with the French Empire there was further reason for the neutralisation of Chablais and Faucigny, and the quarantee stipulated by the treaties of Vienna can no longer be applied. The only way by which the difficulties of the question could be removed is by direct understanding between France and Switzerland, for which the other great Powers would offer their good offices.

SICILY.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 14.—The packet from Naples brings an official report, affirming that tranquillity reigns at Palermo. This report says nothing of Messina.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 14.—Religious disturbances broke out here on Easter Sunday, and continued on the Greek Good Friday, when the Greek procession was insulted. Eggs were thrown from the windows. A Catholic house which was suspected has been destroyed. Farther disturbances are expected on Sunday next. The police have taken precautionary measures. The affair has no political importance.

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

TURIN, SUNDAY.—The cession of Nice to France was an absolute necessity for Piedmont, in order to obtain from Napoleon III. the guarantee of Lombardy and the Duchy of Parma. This guarantee appears to be expressed in a secret article of the treaty of the 24th March last, relative to the cession of Savoy and Nice. France has, however, refused to guarantee to Piedmont the other annexed Provinces—viz., Tuscany and the Legations.

THE PONTIFICAL ARMY.

ROME, APRIL 14TH.—General Mamoriera, in his quality of Commander-in-Chief of the Papal troops, only relieves the Pope, and not Cardinal Antonelli, of the Presidency of the War Department. The Cardinal, however, insisted on revelling in military administration, and is about to be replaced by a French general, a friend of General Lamoriciere.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, APRIL 14.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Ridomonse made interpolation referring to the late events in Sicily. Count Cavour, in his reply, considered a discussion on the subject both useless and dangerous. He further stated that the Neapolitan Government was occupied in the interior, and concluded by saying our fellow-citizens are continuing the struggle. On the report of the committee, in reference to a petition from some inhabitants of the Northern Province of Savoy, requesting liberty and latitude in voting upon the question of annexation, the Chamber, by a large majority, passed to the order of the day. The Chamber was then prorogued until the 1st of May. The number of deputies who have inscribed their names throughout Central Italy has increased by 110, to accompany the King on his tour.

THE MAIL STEAMER CANADA.

LIVERPOOL, SUNDAY.—The Royal Mail steamer Canada, Captain Long, which loaded yesterday at Queenstown, arrived here this evening.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, THURSDAY.—Sugar market quiet. Coffee has been less active during the week, and 6d to 1s lower. Tea, China advices strengthened tone of market. Rice quiet but firm. Saltpetre—Nothing new to report to-day. Tallow market firm; spot, 56s 9d; April to June, 53s 3d; October to December, 52s.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, SATURDAY.—A moderate supply of farmers' wheat, which was sold quickly, at an advance of 2s per qr. since this day week; foreign, also, sold quickly, at a slight improvement. Flour held for 2s per sack advance, and an amount of business doing. Malting barley also a slow sale. Oats firm, and held for more money. Beans and peas no change.

DROGHEDA CORN MARKET, SATURDAY.—A small supply of farmers' grain at market to-day, and an advance of 6d per barrel was realised on all descriptions of corn since last Saturday's quotations. White wheat, 31s to 32s 6d; red do., 30s to 31s; white oats, 15s to 16s; black do., 14s to 14s 6d; barley, 18s to 22s.

THE BLACK LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Having attentively perused the able articles which have from time to time appeared in the columns of your excellent journal, upon the above-named infamous publications, I beg leave, with your permission, to offer a few practical observations on their ruinous effects, more especially on the unsuspecting country traders; and what I am about to state I am well aware, can be substantiated by almost any merchant, and by very many respectable solicitors in our city. Let us take, for example, the case of a trader who finds it difficult, if not indeed impossible, to get in his account in sufficient time to meet the demands of a pressing creditor, although having, perhaps, ample means but not at the moment available. He is proceeded against, and from the cause I have assigned is obliged to allow judgment to be marked, and immediately his name is heralded to every subscriber, many, no doubt, being creditors of his, and very soon he is compelled to seek the protection of the Bankrupt Court, for which there would have been no necessity but for the existence of this publication. I have myself known several cases such as I have thus described, during the past year, some of whom are now paying 20s. under bankruptcy, but the credit of the unfortunate victim of "Black List" tyranny is destroyed; and his prospects blighted. In conclusion, I would ask the supporters of these publications have they benefitted one shilling by their existence? Are their losses less now than before they were in being? A merchant myself of many years' standing and experience, I can safely say, as the result of much careful observation, that their tendency is decidedly pernicious. They place the trader, in nine cases out of ten, in an erroneous position, and they excite needlessly the alarm of the merchant, and at once the property of the former is sold at a sacrifice, and the lions share of the proceeds almost invariably falls to the lot of the gentlemen of the legal profession. Trusting that, for the sake of both merchant and trader, some effectual means may be adopted to put a stop to a publication which tends not to beneficial, but disastrous results—I am, &c.,

April 13, 1860. A MERCHANT.

Mr. Gustavus Geary, having obtained leave of absence from the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, and the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, has left for America, to fulfil professional engagements in that country.

Captain W. O'Connell has sold his station of Mundure, in the colony of Queensland, Australia, on the River Mary, with 16,000 sheep and some cattle, for £25,000—one-half cash.

The *Watchman* reports that the income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society to be reported at the ensuing May anniversary is £139,999 5s. 11d., being an increase of nearly £11,000 on last year. This includes one legacy of £9,000.

Messrs. Palmer, Brothers, the celebrated shipbuilders at Jarrow-upon-Tyne, have nearly completed a monster paddle-wheel steamer for the Royal Mail Steam Company, which is of such dimensions that when launched it will be the largest vessel afloat, with the exception of the Great Eastern. She is 370 feet in length, and is guaranteed to run 20 miles an hour. Berths for 700 passengers are provided, and her crew will number 100. She is to ply between Galway and New York, and is named the Connaught.

A letter from Berne of the 9th says—"Sir Robert Peel, who arrived here the day before yesterday, is the object of great attention from the leaders of the two political camps—now one party—for the Conservatives are not a whit less ardent in the maintenance of the national rights than their old antagonists."

VOYAGE OF THE GREAT BRITAIN.—The late voyage of the screw steamer Great Britain from Liverpool to Melbourne, in 55 days 16 hours from the Rock Light to the anchorage in Hobson's Bay, has excited great interest in the colonies as being the fastest by some hours ever accomplished between England and Victoria, and by four days between Liverpool and Melbourne.

THE SOLDIERS BY THE GREAT TASMANIA—LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY.—Another death has taken place at the workhouse amongst the troops brought home in the above vessel. This makes the number of deaths in the workhouse 14, and the total number since the men left India 66. It is feared that there are still several cases which may terminate fatally.

The committee appointed in February last to oppose the Dublin Corporation Water Works Bill are using every exertion to prevent the bill becoming law. There is now but little doubt that the bill cannot pass the House of Commons.

At the meeting of the Western Australian Bank, a dividend was declared at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum on the paid up capital, in addition to a bonus of £1 per share, or at the rate of 20 per cent. on the amount paid up.

PRAYER—CHINA, SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—At the free public meeting in the Metropolitan Hall this evening (Monday), at 7 o'clock, the Rev. W. Harbutt, from the South Sea Islands, and the Rev. A. Williamson, from China, will address the assembly.

EMIGRATION FROM THE WEST OF IRELAND.—We learn from the *Western Star* that large numbers of the peasantry have left the county of Galway for America during the last week or two, and many more are preparing to join their friends who have preceded them across the Atlantic. The tide of emigration promises to flow largely from our shores during the ensuing season. No less than four hundred and eleven steerage, and twenty cabin passengers, embarked on Thursday at Queenstown for New York, on board the City of Baltimore, of the Tuman line of steamers. Nearly the whole were emigrants from different parts of Ireland.

Law Intelligence.

Easter Term commences to-day, and all the courts will open this morning.

INSURANCE OF CHURCHES.

An adjourned meeting was held in the vestry-room of St. Mary's parish on Saturday, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the vestry meeting on Easter Monday, to further consider the subject of the insurance of the church, and the obtainment of the remission of the duties upon the insurance of churches generally. On that occasion the churchwardens were also requested to communicate with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and to report to the present meeting whether, in the event of a petition to Parliament for the abolition of the duty being adopted, the Commissioners would cooperate with the movement.

The Rev. E. S. ABBOTT, Rector, occupied the chair.

The Rev. Chairman read the following letter from Richard Armstrong, Esq., Q.C., in relation to the subject:—

"9, Lower Dominic't-street, 14th April, 1860.

"My dear Sir,—Pressure of business, just at the eve of term, obliges me reluctantly to absent myself from the meeting to-day. I have read the correspondence, and beg to return you the newspapers. I think your plan the best—viz.:, a valuation, a statement of the Commissioners what proportion of the loss (in case of fire) they will contribute, and a parish subscription to insure, in a reasonable amount, to make up the difference. The less the premium the more likely will be the success of the plan. Therefore, if the duty can be remitted, a great point will have been achieved, and for this purpose I would beg to suggest a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, and petition to the House of Commons, and that the City members and the University members be requested to give it their aid, and also the Attorney-General of Ireland, the object being to exempt from duty insurance on all houses of religious worship in Ireland. Under your guidance, I am sure a wise and judicious course will be taken. I only venture to throw out hints, and, regretting my time is not my own, I remain, with true regard, yours, "RICHARD ARMSTRONG.

"P.S.—It would occur to me that, if the duty be got off, the parish might well be able to insure, whether the Commissioners gave any guarantee of the proportion they would contribute or not.

"Rev. E. S. Abbott."

The Rev. Chairman next briefly stated the object of the meeting, and introduced Mr. Bush, who appeared there on the part of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Mr. Bush said that he had not until that morning an opportunity of laying before the Commissioners the communication which he had received from the churchwardens, but that there had been held a special meeting of the board on Friday, when the very question referred to in the resolution passed at the vestry meeting was the subject of consideration, and the result of the meeting was the making of an order to communicate with the Board of Ireland Revenue on the subject, with whom the authority lay in the first instance.

Mr. M'Mechan, on the part of the parishioners thanked the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and also Mr. Bush for his attendance. He said the question was one of public interest, and one which people of all religious denominations should take up, for there was no knowing when a congregation might be deprived of their house of worship by fire. He was sure that if the public generally co-operated in the movement, there would be very little difficulty in getting the duty upon insurance remitted. He had also heard that some applications had been made to the Board of Inland Revenue by trustees of Roman Catholic chapels and other places of worship which had been destroyed by fire, for the remission of duty on the insurance of them, and that they were granted. If that was the case, he did not see why favour should be shown to one class more than to another.

Mr. Bush said he had heard the same thing, but had no official knowledge of the matter.

The Rev. Chairman observed that there could not be much difficulty in inducing the Government to remit the duty, since the revenue derived little increase from this source; there being very few churches insured. But there was one point in the course adopted by the Commissioners which he objected to—namely, that they did not state definitely what sum they would give towards the rebuilding of a church.

Mr. Bush said the Commissioners did not pledge themselves to give any precise amount, but they would see that the church was suitably rebuilt when it had been insured by the parishioners at the stated value.

Some general conversation then took place upon the subject, when it was proposed to further adjourn the meeting until the 30th April, by which time the result of the communication with the Board of Inland Revenue would be ascertained.

METROPOLITAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

A meeting of the above society was held on Thursday last, in the Metropolitan Hall—

Surgeon SMYLY in the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. G. W. Dalton; after which,

The Chairman called on

Rev. Maurice Neligan, who addressed the meeting on "The use of Alcohol as a Beverage, opposed to the teaching of Scriptures, and the Laws of Nature," as follows:—In addressing them on this subject let him premise that he did not condemn any man who uses the gifts of God moderately and temperately; nor did he join those who state that alcohol is essentially bad and cursed; nor that wine, the use of which was sanctioned by our Saviour, was unfit for food; nor that those who abstain from alcohol, but yet do not give any "pledge," are to be cursed—for "the pledge" question is, to some extent, distinct from that of the drinking customs, and we do not wish that any man should adopt any principle of the soundness of which he is not fully persuaded in his own mind. He would only entreat that the subject of intoxicating drink should be considered intelligently, impartially, and Scripturally. He congratulated the meeting on being presided over by one of the leading medical men of Dublin—thus proving that medical science sanctions the efforts of this society for social amelioration, and he trusted that the other medical men of Ireland would "go and do likewise." Dr. Gordon, of the London Hospital, stated that he "has discovered that the diseases distinctly referable to ardent spirits, amount to 75 per cent." Dr. Buchanan, Professor of Medicine in Glasgow University, says that "a large proportion of the accidents are more or less directly the effects of intoxication." In a London Insurance Office, issuing in one year upwards of 2,500 policies, there are two branches—one for "total abstainers," and the other for "ordinary" business, including, of course, the moderate men. Those two branches have now worked for ten years, and the result is 19 per cent. in favour of the "abstainers." In the military department, the Government returns regarding the mortality of troops in India show three classes, with deaths in the following proportion:—Intemperate, 44 in the 1,000; temperate, 23 in the 1,000; total abstainer, 11 in the 1,000. But it is also proved from Lord Shaftesbury's evidence before the Legislature, that six-tenths of the cases of insanity are caused by the use of ardent spirits. The Poor Law returns would show that nearly all ou pauperism is induced by the same custom, and Rev. G. Holt, Chaplain of Birmingham Workhouse, states that "ninety per cent. of those admitted came there directly or indirectly through drink." The education question is now agitating all minds, and the majority of our clergy are encompassed with difficulties in order to support schools where they may not be fettered in teaching the Word of God to every child within their reach. Now, we have a simple remedy and means for supplying funds, whether the schools are in Ireland or England. There are very few of our gentry or clergy "total abstainers;" of the clergy of the Church of Ireland, there are 2,400. Take off 400 for sick men and abstainers, you have then 2,000 clergy left, who spend, on an average, £5 per year on alcoholic drink—and this is a *low* average, for it does not include the amount used by "wives," "nurses," "friends," "sons," &c.; and one glass only of whiskey per day comes to £4 11s. 3d. per year. Then, if our clergy—like the American—became abstainers, a sum of, at *least* £10,000 additional could be poured into the treasury of the noble Church Education Society; and, if a further step were taken, and the families and parishioners of our brethren followed their example, in a few years the Church Education Society would be the wealthiest, and, I should hope, as their cause is good, the most efficient in the land. The rev. lecturer reviewed the subject in all its bearings, and concluded by urging those who had not yet joined the society to do so without delay.

PARSONSTOWN WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

The anniversary meeting of this society was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Parsonstown, at midday, on Thursday last. Notwithstanding the unusual hour selected for holding the meeting, there was a large and respectable attendance, many having been attracted from a distance of thirty or forty miles to hear the Rev. W. M. Punshon (deputation from the English Conference). The chair was taken by

JOHN RUTHERFORD, Esq.

The annual report having been read and adopted,

Mr. Punshon was introduced to the meeting, and was greeted with applause. On coming forward, the rev. gentleman said he felt he had lost much of that physical and mental energy with which he was braced when he commenced his labours in this country, three weeks ago; that he felt thankful his deputed duties had come to a close; he was tired in the work, but not of the work.

The rev. gentleman delivered a very short address. The amount of collection doubled that the of previous year.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting on behalf of the above society was held in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, in the town of Fermoy, on Wednesday evening. Notwithstanding the unfavourable nature of the weather, there was a very good attendance. C. F. Haines, Esq., occupied the chair, and the Rev. Mr. Higgins read the report, which contained a summary of the proceedings of the mission in foreign parts, which seems to be in a flourishing and prosperous condition.

A French paper manufacturer has invented a new pack of playing cards; each card represents some remarkable fact connected with the history of Napoleon I. or of Napoleon III. All the figures are of the same period, the costume is perfect, and remarkable for the execution and the brilliancy of the colours. The pack of cards is called "Castes de l'Ere Imperiale." In place of kings there are four emperors, including the Prince Imperial; four empresses, including the Empress-Mother. In place of knaves, four Bonapartes, brothers of Napoleon I.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Dowager Lady Cowley: The will and two codicils of the Right Hon. Georgiana Charlotte Augusta Baroness Cowley were proved in London on the 2nd of April by the Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., the brother, Viscount Cranborne, the nephew, and the Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, the joint acting executors; the personalty sworn under £12,000. Her ladyship has bequeathed to her only daughter, the Right Hon. Georgiana Charlotte Mary, wife of his Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Earle Bulwer, G.C.B., P.C., her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, all her jewellery, plate, paintings, books, Sevres, Dresden, and ornamental china, articles of vertu and curiosities; and has directed that all the rest of her property (saving some legacies by codicil) shall be invested in the purchase of an annuity for her life, and for her sole and separate use. By her first codicil her ladyship bequeathed to her nephew, Lord Eustace Gascoyne Cecil, £500 worth of London and Brighton Railway Shares; and by her second codicil she leaves to her old and faithful servant, Mary Smith a pension of 14s. per week for her life, to be paid out of her shares in the Continental Gas Company. The will bears date June 29th, 1857; first codicil, December 1858; second codicil, February 8, 1859. Lady Cowley was the eldest daughter of James first, Marquis of Salisbury; was born on the 20th of March, 1786; and married, on the 27th of February, 1816, Henry Lord Cowley, who died in Paris in April, 1817.

Baron Watson: The will and codicil of Sir William Henry Watson, one of the Honourable the Barons of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer at Westminster, has just been administered to in the London Court by his son, John William Watson, Esq., and the personalty sworn under £50,000. The will is very short, and written entirely in his own handwriting, but without date, yet it is known to have been made on or about the 31st of August, 1850. There is also a codicil dated the 15th of October, 1859. He leaves his law books to his son, John William, and all his other books he leaves to his son William Henry, and also leaves to him his Bermuda medal, sword, and guns (Sir William was formerly in the Army in India), and also leaves him his best watch. The residue of his property he leaves as follows:—One moiety to his son John absolutely; and of the other moiety the principal to be invested and the interest and dividends arising therefrom to be paid to his wife for her life, and at her decease the principal to become the property of his said son William Henry, absolutely. The codicil refers to a sum of £10,000 under marriage settlement of his son John, to come out of his estate. He has left to his clerk, John Lancelly, if with him at the time of his death, a legacy of £300, The witnesses to the will are J. E. Buller, 56, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and R. S. Sutton, his clerk.—*Illustrated London News.*

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—War Department—Dr. J. R. Taylor, C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Principal Medical Officer at Fort Pitt, has been appointed chief medical officer of the Sanatorium and invalid establishment to be formed at the Cape of Good Hope for wounded and disabled troops from China; Mr. Charles George Daviniere has been appointed to a temporary clerkship in London, and passed his examination; Mr. Stephen Henry Bartlett has been appointed a temporary clerk, and passed his examination. The Admiralty—The office of Forest Inspector, Works Department, Greenwich Royal Hospital, has become vacant by the death of Mr. Charles Lee; salary £300. Committee of Council on Education—An inspectorship of parochial union schools has become vacant by the death of Mr. Jelinger C. Symons. Inland Revenue Department (Stamps and Taxes Branch)—The comptroller-generalship at Dublin has become vacant by the death of Mr. Wm. Stanley. Excise Branch—Mr. Edward Hanley, supervisor of Cloughjordan district, Birr collection, has been appointed to Middleton district, Cork collection Mr. Alfred Youngman, supervisor of Middleton district, Cork collection, has been appointed to Cloughjordan district, Birr collection; Mr. Frederick North Harden, clerk of the fifth class, secretary's office, Somerset House, has been promoted to be clerk of the fourth class secretary's office. Ireland—National Education Board —The commissioners have applied to the Treasury for a change in the present staff; this if granted, will cause several vacancies.—"Civil Service Gazette."

THE ARMSTRONG GUNS.—A letter dated "P.O. Ship Precursor, Suez, March 20th," contains the following paragraph:—"You will be sorry to hear that the whole of our timber and waggon body boxes proved on inspection to have been completely saturated with water in the hold of the Himalaya. The wet lay like thick dew on the shot and metal inside them; all the leather straps, &c., which were stowed in the boxes, were green and mouldy, and, worst of all, the whole of the powder was seriously damaged, if not entirely spoilt. I only hope that they will send out some more Armstrong powder (a perfectly distinct kind) to China, or we shall be done. If they had but taken out the cartouches, and stowed them in the Himalaya's magazine as we wished them, all would have been right. The Madras was perfectly ready to take us on last Friday, the 16th, and was offered to the Consul-General by the P.O. agent for that purpose but he refused her, and says we are to wait for the Imperatriz, which is somewhere down the Red Sea. However, even when she arrives here, she will have to be provisioned, and her deck planking replaced, which is all up for the convenience of laying the Red Sea telegraph, on which duty she has been employed."—*Army and Naval Gazette.*

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN ESSEX.—On Thursday evening a Conservative demonstration took place at Maldon, in the Public Hall, completed within the last few weeks. The Hon. Frederick Byron presided, and was supported by Mr. C. Du Cane, M.P. for North Essex; Mr. Pococke, member for the borough; Mr. T. J. Miller, M.P. for Colchester, and other members of the Conservative cause in Essex. The usual loyal toasts having been drunk, the chairman, after alluding to the Conservative Association in the town, proposed the health of Mr. Pococke, who replied at considerable length, referring to the last election, and enforcing the necessity of union and strength. He next dwelt largely on the public and political questions now exciting attention, denouncing the budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as "reckless," and the French treaty as "mischievous." He ridiculed the proceedings generally which have taken place in the present Parliament, as affecting the different classes whose interests are involved in the measures that have been introduced, and was loudly cheered at the close of his speech. The health of the members for North and South Essex was proposed by Sir C. de Crespigny, and responded to by Mr. Du Cane, who, at great length, dilated on the progress and prospects of Conservatism, and on the measures in which they are especially interested. Mr. Perry also returned thanks, urging the importance at the present time that the opposition should be vigorous and well supported. Mr. T. J. Miller, M.P., replied to the toast of the "Members for Colchester." The health of the chairman and other toasts followed, and the proceedings extended to a late hour.

MINES.—Easter week is generally a dull one for business operations, and the Mining Share Market since our last has been particularly dull and heavy, except for a few dividend mines that have been sought after for investment, and, consequently, have advanced in price. With very few exceptions, progressive mines have been more than usually neglected, and mostly receded in price—some of them, as will be seen by the quotations, very considerably; and in the absence, too, of any particular changes in the mines. Money has been tight, and the Bank has raised the rate of discount to five per cent., which may account for some of the gloom on the market; but, on the other hand, the standard rose last week, and has been followed by an advance of ¼d. per lb. in copper, and a further advance of £4 in the standard. No rise in the standard, however, will restore confidence in speculative mines while brokers and dealers are divided into cliques for "bulling" and "bearing" purposes, and for supporting this mine and for abusing that. The public become bewildered by the different and virulent opinions expressed, and sell out their shares in disgust; and thus an injury is inflicted upon the whole market, as well as upon the mining interest. May we ask if this cannot be remedied? And, surely, if their own interests alone were to be considered, the members of the mining market should be a more united body.—"Mining Journal."

Police spies, who, like the fellow-traveller of M. Veuillot, worm themselves into people's confidence and then suddenly tell their friends to consider themselves under arrest, have hitherto been furnished with a card, which it behoved them to produce when the moment came for showing themselves in their true colours. But it having been found by experience that the card is frequently forgotten or lost, gentlemen in this peculiar branch of the public service are now required to wear a plate worked into their braces bearing the inscription, "Prefecture de Police, Surete publique." The spy, therefore, has only to unbutton his waistcoat and point to the spot where his heart should be, and the victim understands at once into what hands he has fallen.—*Letter from Paris*

BLACK LAMBS.—Mr. Alexander Lawrence, Greenden, in the parish of Farnell, has this season already received an augmentation to his sheep stock of not fewer than twenty lambs (produced by ewes of the pure Cheviot breed), every one of which is as black as soot.

GREAT SHIP COMPANY.—On Friday afternoon an extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the Great Eastern was held at the London Tavern, to confirm the resolutions passed at a former meeting respecting the articles of association, and for the election of auditors; Mr. Baker, deputy-chairman of the board of directors, presiding. On the motion of the Chairman, the resolutions were unanimously confirmed. The Chairman intimated that the directors wished the question of the appointment of auditors to remain entirely with the shareholders. Mr. Jay, of the firm of Quilter, Ball, and Co., and Mr. Williamson, who is also a professional accountant, were appointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

An Edinburgh firm, which is to supply the wines for the banquet to the 78th Regiment, corrects the error of a paper which announced that they would supply the "wives." The letter says—"We feel satisfied that the gallant 78th are perfectly competent to supply themselves with the articles that you so unwittingly announce us to provide."

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15 UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above disease from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

Sporting.

KILDARE HUNT RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On Tuesday and Wednesday these celebrated cross country events take place. There will be four races each day. The Kildare Hunt plate of £300 is the leading feature on the first, for which the following have accepted:—

Huntsman, 12st 4lb; Redwing, 11st 4lb; Thomastown, 10st 8lb; Wee Nell, 10s 8lb; Blind Harper, 10st; Kilcock, 10st; Oberon, 9st 10lb; Fairy Queen, 9st 8lb; Newcastle 9st 2lb; Irish Queen, 9st 2lb; The Baker, 9st; Ærolite 9st; Wooden Leg, 9st; Ensign, 8st 7lb; Fairy Saint, 8st 7lb.

The following is the latest betting:—4 to 1 agst Thomastown; 4 to 1 agst Redwing; 5 to 1 agst Ærolite; 6 to 1 agst Fairy Queen (all taken).

The Welter Stakes for 5 years old, 13st; 6 and aged, 13st 7lb, creates great interest, and for which there are 12 entries. In addition to the above are the Kildare Hunt Cup of 50 sovs; the Union Plate of 100 sovs., weight for age; the Punchestown Stakes of 40 sovs; the Farmers' Plate of 40 sovs; the Naas Plate; Handicap of 100 sovs. and the Scramble Plate of 60 sovs. Unfortunately the Grand National Hunt Steeplechase at Market Harborough, to which there is a bonus of 500 sovs. added, comes off on Thursday. This will prevent many English gentlemen jocks coming over to ride here.

A special train leaves King's-bridge at 11, and returns from Sallins at 6 o'clock.

EPSOM SPRING MEETING.

The following is a list of prophecies and "tips" for the City and Suburban, and Metropolitan Stakes, to be run for on Thursday and Friday next:—

"Bell's Life"—City and Suburban—Confectioner. Metropolitan—Danae or Mouravieff; Gridiron for a Cockboat.

"The Era"—Yoicks, Confectioner, and Chere Ami, in the order named. Metropolitan—Gridiron, Simple Simon, and Danae, in the order named.

"The Field"—City and Suburban—Ariadne, Confectioner, Homeward Bound, Chere Ami, Confectioner, or Yoicks. Metropolitan—Clydesdale, Mouravieff, Wallace, Professor Duk, or Danae.

"Weekly Times"—City and Suburban—Gridiron, Bentinck, or Yoicks. Metropolitan—Special Licence, or Gridiron.

"Tips"—Lockett, Comforter, and Homeward Bound, for the City and Suburban. Paleface, or Heiress, for the Metropolitan. Racing Indicator—Yoicks for the former, Paleface for the latter. Youatt, William Gray—Comforter and Homeward Bound, and Heiressand, Gridiron, Rollin, Hetman, and Ariadne and Gridiron.

POST-OFFICE STATISTICS.

We learn from the annual report of the Postmaster-General that, last year, the number of post-offices in the United Kingdom was increased by 177, making the whole present number 11,412, of which 825 are head post-offices and 10,587 sub post-offices. To these must be added 1,958 road letter-boxes, 790 of which were put up last year. Thus the whole number of public receptacles for letters is now 13,370 as compared with 4,518 before the establishment of the penny postage. The distance over which mails are now conveyed within the United Kingdom by railway, mail coaches, &c. steam-packets, boats, and foot messengers, is about 140,000 miles per day; being about 7,500 miles more than at the end of the year 1858. During the year, 446,000,000 letters were delivered in England, showing an increase of about 4½ per cent. on the number in 1858, and giving 22 letters to each person in the country; in Ireland the number was 47,000,000, or an increase of 7 per cent., and giving seven letters to each person; in Scotland 52,000,000 letters were delivered, showing an increase of two per cent., and giving ten letters to each person. As compared with 1858, the total shows an increase of 22 millions; and as contrasted with the year previous to the introduction of penny postage (1839), an increase (omitting franks) of 469 million; making the present number of letters rather more than seven-fold what it was in 1839. The number of registered letters last year was 1,400,000, or one registered letter to about 400 ordinary letters. This number shows an increase of about six per cent. on the previous year. In 785 cases, or one in about 1,750, complaint was made that the registered letter had no reached its destination. All these letters, however, except 15, were afterwards recovered, and although there is no legal claim on the department for the contents of a letter, whether registered or not, the Post-office in six cases voluntarily made good the loss; the fault in these instances having been traced by the department to its own officers. In the other cases it was found that eight of the letters had been lost after they left the custody of the British Post-office; and in the remaining instance too much time has been allowed to pass, before the loss was reported, to admit of the letter being traced. The number of newspapers delivered in the United Kingdom last year was 70,500,000. The number of letters returned to the writers owing to the failure in the attempts to deliver them, was about 1,900,000; being about 200,000 more than in the previous year. This is equal to about 1 in 280 of the whole number of letters. Nearly half the non-deliveries was owing to the letters being addressed either insufficiently or incorrectly; more than 11,000 having been posted without any address at all. The amount of property found in letters which could neither be delivered nor, for want of an address in the inside, be returned to the writers, was about £260. Owing to the cause mentioned in the case of letters, about 470,000 newspapers also were undelivered; being 1 in 150 of the whole number. In the case of newspapers, the cause of non-delivery is sometimes carelessness in the folding, and the damp state of the covers, occasionally, when the papers are received from the newspaper agents. But it is found that, however caused, in the London office only one newspaper in five thousand escape from its cover. The returned letters, as compared with those of the previous year, have increased in a greater ratio than the whole amount of correspondence; which is attributed in part to the circumstance that insufficiently directed letters are no longer sent from place to place for trial, but, as speedily as possible, are returned to the writers. About 60,000 letters were refused last year, because they had not been prepaid. About 200 letters per day are posted at the chief office in London unsealed.

The proportion of money orders issued to population is, in England and Wales, nearly one to every three persons; Ireland 1 to every 13 persons; Scotland one to every 6 persons. The increase in the number of money orders last year was nearly 300,000, which is at about the same rate as in the previous year. The money order system, though now productive of a large profit in England and Scotland, is still carried on at a loss in Ireland. The sum for which a money order may be drawn is to be increased from £5 to £10, and the scale of commission will be reconstructed, so that while the charge in some instances will be reduced, there will no longer be a large class of orders which do not pay their cost. It will, moreover, be in the power of any person by using, as the case may be, a penny or two-penny stamp (besides paying the commission), to direct that his money order shall not be payable till ten days after date; so as to give time to obtain an acknowledgment before the order be cashed. The unclaimed money orders last year amounted to £2,013, which, according to the established rule, was carried to the fund for assisting the officers of the department in insuring their lives. In June last the money order system was extended into Canada; between which time and the end of the year nearly four thousand orders were issued in Canada on the United Kingdom, and about 1,150 in the United Kingdom on Canada; the average amount of each order being rather more than £3.

Lord Elgin observes, in concluding his report:—"It is with much satisfaction that I contemplate the many improvements made within the last few years in relation to the staff of officers. The arrangement under which every person who enters the service is placed on probation before being fully admitted; the gradual increase of salary within the respective classes, according to each officer's good conduct and increasing usefulness; the extension to all the servants of the Post-office of a pension in old age; and the arrangement by which every man can obtain aid in insuring his life, and thus provide for his family at his death—are excellent, and have, I believe, produced the best effects. I have the less hesitation in giving my testimony to these improvements, because, as I have been but a short time in office, most of them were effected in the time of my predecessor."

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.
Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s; from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s. Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—The labourers and navvies at work on the fortifications round Antwerp have just struck for wages, the rate having been very low, even for Belgic diggers—viz., 1f. 10c. a day. Government must raise the tariff to a full shilling British, or else contract with MM. Brassey or Peto, who pay three times as much to their men; but these men each do the work of four Flemings.

The election of Lanza as Speaker of the Italic Parliament (he had been vice-president in the old House) was consequent on the withdrawal of Buoncompagni, who declines any more prominent function than the modest appointment of a professor's chair in Turin University, to lecture on constitutional law, a new science in the Peninsula. The division on this topic showed a majority for Cavour's Cabinet of 129, against 89 who voted for the late Minister Ratazzi. On the Savoy question the utmost limit of the Opposition muster cannot reach 30; on the cession of Nice, Garibaldi's leadership may rally 80 votes for its retention. Out of the 360 members on the 9th of April 320 elections had been verified, and the House will not be in working order till the 15th; an adjournment will be moved on the 17th, when a short recess will enable members to accompany the King on his first progress through the Italic kingdom. The first business on resuming will be the ratification of the Savoy and Nice treaty.

Preparations on a grand scale are being made at Leghorn, Florence, and Bologna for the King's solemn inauguration as sovereign.

The French Ambassador has received the same instructions as the British, to start from Turin in attendance on the King, who will, during his progress, assume, in all official acts, his new title of "King, by the national choice, of the Italic Kingdom."

Prince Carignan has as yet only issued one official decree (6th April), appointing three commissioners, one for justice, one for public instruction, and one for finance—Isolani, Taburrini, and Ancona. The last-named, who heads the Board of Trade, is the first Jew holding office in Tuscany. His name is A 1 on the Paris 'Change.—*Globe Correspondent.*

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals that announced the capture of Count Montemolin and his brother now say that the Government is making every effort to catch them. It is as I expected. Such prisoners were an embarrassment to the Government. The Queen could hardly allow her cousins to be shot, and doubtless they have been allowed to escape. Another leader is said to have already done so, and may now be in England. It would, however, be too harsh to shoot that very foolish person, Ortega, who was but an instrument, while the principals who seduced him are allowed to escape. Ortega has no influence, and never had, in the Spanish army; he is far from being a dangerous man when no authority is entrusted to him. It is true that there is this aggravation in his case, that he deserted his post, and tried to seduce to rebellion men under his command, But the Spanish Government is strong enough to be merciful; and it should not be too strict. Let General O'Donnell look up the lists of his acquaintance for the last few years, and try whether any one he knows has ever begun or joined in a *pronunciamento* in similar circumstances. I suppose it makes no difference in principle that some have succeeded and others have failed. The Spanish Government, however, can afford to be merciful, and it ought.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

VIENNA, APRIL 11TH.—Shortly before Count Rechberg fell sick there was a Ministerial crisis, which was caused by a violent clashing of opinions on Hungarian matters. It would appear that the Minister-President and the Minister of the Interior deem it advisable to make some concessions to the Hungarians, but that the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs and the Minister of Finance refuse to yield to a people which has always offered a passive resistance to their measures. It is said that some of the discussions respecting Hungary were exceedingly animated, and it must be supposed that they really were so, as Count Leo Thun and Baron Bruck, a few days ago, expressed a wish to be permitted to retire from office. As Count Nadasdy, the Minister of Justice, also tendered his resignation, the Cabinet was for a time in danger of being entirely broken up, but the Emperor interfered, and desired his Ministers to postpone all further discussion of the Hungarian question for a fortnight. Count Rechberg is recovering from a bilious attack, which, doubtless, was caused by irritation and overwork.—*Second Edition of the Times.*

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 9th instant, says:—

The corps d'armee under the command of General Bezacis is about to be concentrated at Odessa, where his head-quarters are at present. It is further stated, that the four corps d'armee placed on the war footing during the war in Italy have not since been reduced to the peace establishment. Prince Gortschakoff, Governor of Poland, has arrived at St. Petersburg. He went there to take the Emperor's commands, with respect to the conscription about to be levied with Poland. An ukase is shortly expected to appear, ordering a levy of troops to supply the vacancies caused in the army during the last four years, when there was no conscription enforced. The writer of the letter adds that there never existed a more friendly feeling than at present between the Russian and French Governments. Letters from Bulgaria, received at St. Petersburg, announce that the prayers in the churches in that province are no longer repeated in the Greek language, but in the native tongue. This change does not please the Russian Government, which expects shortly to unite all its co-religionists under one head.

GOSSIP FROM NAPLES.

A private letter from Naples, dated the 6th instant (Good Friday), mentions as follows:—

"Yesterday took place a most curious and interesting procession. For the first time, I believe, since 1848, the Court sallied forth in state to visit the churches. The young Queen was in full dress, with a large train of black velvet, and a dress covered over with black lace, and wearing on her head the Spanish mantilla. She walked by the side of his Majesty, preceded by the chief officers attached to the royal service, civilians and military, all in full costume; a large display of the body guard, and uniforms of every fashion; the gay pages in their Spanish attire; and all the ladies of the Court following in close attendance, with their black velvet trains, in honour of the day, but with coloured ribbons or flowers in their hair, in order to mark the absence of Court mourning. It really was a gorgeous sight. The *cortege* issued from the Palace on the square, followed by a certain number of old-fashioned sedan chairs, which were carried along in reserve for the Queen and Princesses in case of fatigue. The whole procession, describing a semi-circular curve, moved along one side of the square up to the Church of San Ferdinando, where the people subsequently had a sight of the decoration on the chief altar piece. It was a transparent painting, a copy of Raffael's magnificent Transfiguration, very well lighted up from behind, and producing a fine effect.

"There was, of course, a large concourse of people on the Place, but not half so many as one might have expected on such an occasion. Not one cheer, nor did the bystanders take off their hats as the royal *cortege* passed, with the exception of the occupants of some of the balconies. The royal pair looked sad enough; it might have been in honour of the day, but the news from Sicily that morning was surely of a nature sufficiently depressing.

"This morning has brought additional information. There appears to be a general rising, and the fighting has commenced in right earnest. Then, again, the monks are supposed to go with the popular feeling. The rioters having made their way into a convent adjoining the town (Palermo), they were followed by the military, who set fire to the house, pillaged the church, and carried away as prisoners a number of the friars. Some, indeed, were killed, fighting, it is said. It is stated that there was an understanding between the townsmen and the countrypeople. The town, at any rate, is in a state of siege. The bakers have stopped, or being compelled to stop, baking; all access to the town being denied, the inhabitants were in fear of being left without provisions. This morning three or four vessels, carrying troops and ammunition, were despatched hence at early dawn. It is supposed that previous to the firing certain incendiary proclamations were in circulation, emanating from the usual quarter, and setting forth the praises of the Subalpine demigod. This, however, I give as a rumour, for the truth of which I do not vouch.

SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Berne says:—

"Public opinion in Switzerland is favourable to an arrangement with France. The two commissions named by the Chambers have expressed themselves against the warlike policy of the Federal Council; two members, Genevese, alone approved of it, and if the Federal Assembly has given full powers to the committee, it is on the assurance that it will not make use of it to obtain a favourable vote. Some of the Federal Councillors have been called on to appear before the two united commissions, and give individually explanations as to the manner in which they intend to make use of those plenary powers. One of those members was absent from indisposition, a second refused to speak, and the others declared unanimously:—That they did not think it was either the right or the duty of Switzerland to cause Chablais and Faucigny to be occupied militarily, even in the event of France taking administrative possession of the country ceded to her; that the taking military possession could only have for consequence military measures for the defence of the Swiss territory; that they would not adopt any measure of a nature to withdraw the question of war from the appreciation of the Federal Assembly; and lastly, that, after having made an appeal to the Powers who signed the treaty, in virtue of Art. 22 of the treaty of cession, and of Art. 4 of the protocol of 15th Nov., 1815, the Federal Council could not think of adopting offensive measures, and that it ought to confine itself to protecting the integrity of the territory of the Confederation."

Another letter from Berne says that the Federal Council had ordered all the troops convoked for exercise on the 25th ult. to return to their homes.

NEW ZEALAND.

By the Indus we have received our usual files of the *New Zealander* (Auckland), and make the following extracts from the monthly summary for the February mail.

The Jura and the Nimrod, both from London, had arrived at Auckland.

Trade was very dull at Auckland, the market being overstocked. Hardware, furniture, drapery, and soft goods were greatly in excess of the demand.

During the year 1859, the land sold or disposed of in the province of Auckland, in exchange for land orders, amounted to 44,000 acres. In addition to these a large number of land orders had been presented for endorsement, but not yet exercised, the holders having made various engagements before making their selections. The quantity of land open for sale or immediate selection by emigrants, on the 31st December, 1859, was 42,456 acres.

The statistics for New Zealand, for the year 1858, had been published by the Government. The total European population of the colony was 61,224, being an increase of upwards of 9,000 over 1857. The population of Auckland was 19,027 against 17,165 in 1857.

There were 235,488 acres of fenced land in the colony; of these Auckland had 90,467, and of 141,000 acres under crop Auckland had 60,201.

The weather had been very dry, and the crops were suffering somewhat from the drought.

The Governor had issued a proclamation convening the next meeting of the General Assembly at Wellington on the 3rd of May.

GARIBALDI AT TURIN.—Yesterday evening the band of the National Guard went and cheered the valiant General under the windows of his hotel, and an immense crowd, with extraordinary enthusiasm, cried, "Long life to Garibaldi and to Italian Nice." Garibaldi at last presented himself at a window, thanked the crowd, and spoke to nearly the following effect:—"This is a proof that the population of the capital of Italy holds in abhorrence a flagrant act of disloyalty. This demonstration of a great people shows the mutual connexion of all the provinces. In the name of my poor country, in the name of all Italy, in the name of humanity, I thank the citizens of this Italian metropolis for their visiting with deserved reprobation the disloyal and immoral act which is now being accomplished.—*Letter from Turin (April 10).*

There are at Paris at the present time 19 Protestant churches in full operation, 97 Protestant clergymen, and 2,500 children regularly attending Protestant Sunday-schools.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR HENRY BUNBURY.—We regret to announce the death of this veteran officer, who died on Friday at Barton, Bury St. Edmund's, in his eighty-second year.

The Principality of Monaco, which it is said is about to be annexed to France by virtue of a convention concluded with the reigning Prince, was founded by the Emperor Otho, in the year 968, in favour of Count Grimaldi, whose descendants possess it at present. This dynasty is, consequently, one of the oldest in Europe. The reigning Prince, who bears the title of Charles III., was born in France in 1828, and remained here until the death of his father, in 1854. He was known by the name of Duke de Valentinois, and married the Princess Antoinette de Merode. The Prince of Monaco passes the winter at his palace at Monaco, and in the summer he inhabits the magnificent chateau of Marchais, in the Department of the Aisne, the ancient residence of the Dukes de Guise, which he purchased from Count Achille Delamarre for 1,800,000f. It is stated that the Prince is to be created a French Senator. His father and grandfather were peers of France.

"The eruption of Vesuvius continues and increases," writes a friend from Naples, "and during the last week the surface of the mountain has undergone great changes. On Friday night last the discharges were so loud and strong that the whole neighbourhood shook; and these were followed by a hissing sound, as of a rapidly-flowing river. Looking into the crator, one sees a body of liquid fire; and on one occasion a tri-coloured jet was thrown up; so that it is generally expected that Commendatore Ajossa will send up a body of police to take note of and surpress this treasonable demonstration. The three colours—blue, violet, and black—were not, it is true, the Italian colours; but we do not stand on trifles here; number is as suspicious an element as colour. As these variegated circles of fire made their appearance, the crater shook with the violence of the effort. From the foot of the mountain a stream of water and of lava issued, and ran so rapidly that in one hour it advanced a mile; its course was then slower, and always in the direction of Torre del Greco. Towards Resina the Guides counted twenty currents; and in the midst of them had been formed a lake of fire full forty feet in circumference. The appearance of the mountain from Naples is, of course, very striking."—*Athenæum.*

THE PAPER DIFFICULTY.—How far it may pay to grow crops in this country expressly for the paper-mill no one can tell without a trial. Perhaps not on good land; but on poor land it may be, and on waste land must be, otherwise. There are mallows, nettles, and Jerusalem artichokes; hops, flags, and sedges, furze and broom; all worth a trial. We would strongly advise our country friends to see what can be made of some of these plants. A quarter of an acre would be sufficient for a trial. They should take care that the crop is cut before the stems begin to die—not much sooner, not at all later—because at the time when growth is ceasing fibre is most abundant, and at its greatest toughness; afterwards it is very likely to become brittle. Such trials would be easily conducted by intelligent gardeners whose employers have a little land to spare. Of course, they should keep an exact account of their expenses, and of the weight of fibre obtained, the market value of which will be easily ascertained when the fibre is prepared. That by some of the means we have indicated plenty of good paper material may be procured we cannot doubt; for we do not believe that, as a correspondent remarks, it will be for ever a condition precedent that mankind must first wear out shirts before they can have Bibles.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

MAILS FOR NORWAY.—The steampacket communication between Denmark and Norway having been re-established, the mails from the United Kingdom for Norway will be conveyed direct by sea from Denmark to Norway, instead of via Sweden, until further notice. The rate of postage to be taken on letters addressed to Norway will be 1s 4d the half-ounce, and so on, according to the scale in operation for charging inland letters. This rate comprises both the British and foreign postage on the letters to the place of their destination; and it may either be paid in advance or the letters may be forwarded unpaid, at the option of the sender; except, however, in the case of registered letters, the postage upon which, as well as the registration fee, must be paid in advance.—By command of the Postmaster-General, ROWLAND HILL, Secretary. General Post-office, April 13.

The *Official Gazette* of Turin publishes two addresses to the King, numerously signed, from the clergy of Parma and Reggio, expressive of their loyalty and attachment to his constitutional throne.

FESTIVITIES IN STAFFORDSHIRE—THE PREMIER EARLDOM.—On Friday the "fetes" culminated in a vast public cavalcade to celebrate the Earl of Shrewsbury's taking formal possession of Alton Towers. His lordship made a public entry into Alton, upon a requisition from a large number of his tenantry and the yeomanry. The Earl of Shrewsbury and his party arrived at Blount's-green at eleven o'clock, and the cavalcade proceeded to Uttoxeter. His lordship, his relatives, and immediate personal friends occupied nine carriages, each drawn by four horses, and having liveried postilions. Two outriders headed the procession, and they were followed by a detachment of the yeomanry. The high sheriff of the county, accompanied by the under-sheriff, drove before the foremost carriage. The carriage in which the noble earl and countess rode was preceded by the mounted tenantry and a number of the yeomanry, and three heralds with silver trumpets. A strong body of the yeomanry closed the procession. The first gun which signalised the arrival of the procession on the estate was fired at about one o'clock, but it was a quarter to two before the head of the procession reached the entrance-hall to this very remarkable seat. His lordship and Viscount Ingestre were loudly cheered as their carriages passed through the grounds. When the Earl of Shrewsbury alighted he was presented, amidst loud plaudits, with a silver key by the high sheriff, and was thus given official and formal possession. His lordship and his party were then conducted through the armoury and the picture gallery, and from the octagon, through the conservatory, to the gardens, and thence to the flag tower. Here, amidst the firing of a salute from a park of field artillery, his lordship first ran up his flag. After alighting from the flag tower the Earl of Shrewsbury and his party proceeded through Lady Shrewsbury's garden to a platform, covered with scarlet cloth, that had been erected near to the entrance hall. Here addresses were delivered to his lordship from his lordship's tenantry in some six counties, and from some of the surrounding Staffordshire townships, congratulating his lordship upon his accession to his new title and lands. The noble earl returned thanks in a few appropriate words. His lordship and his party then returned into the mansion, where luncheon had been provided for them. In different companies upwards of 23,000 visiters partook of refreshment during the afternoon.

THE DISTILLATION OF SPIRITS.—Returns connected with this subject are published to-day. The number of gallons of proof spirit distilled in the United Kingdom in 1859 was 27,657,721, of which 13 millions were distilled in Scotland, 7 in England, and 7 in Ireland. The number of gallons on which duty was paid for home consumption was 24,254,403, 10 millions being paid for in England, 7 millions in Scotland, and 6 millions in Ireland. The number of gallons imported into England from Scotland was 4,878,187; from Ireland, 1,496,313. The total number of gallons in bond in the United Kingdom on the 31st Dec., 1859, was 10,081,603.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day, which now stand on the Order Book of the House of Commons for this week.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, APRIL 16.

Orders of the Day.

Supply—Committee. Ways and Means—Committee. Ecclesiastical Commission, &c. Bill—Second reading. Coroners' Bill [Sir George Lewis]—Second reading. Highways Bill—Second reading. Customs Bill—Committee. Court of Chancery Bill [Lords]—Committee. Poor Law (Medical Relief) Bill—Second reading. Adulteration of Food or Drink Bill—As amended, to be considered. Petitions of Right Bill—Committee.

Notices of Motion.

Mr. Kingslake—To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, consistently with due regard to the public service, he will be able to give the House further information as to the state and prospects of the negociations now on foot in reference to the territorial changes proposed to be effected by the Treaty of Turin.

Mr. William Ewart—East India (Settlement)—Address for any returns which may have been made to the India Board showing to what extent land is available for settlement or cultivation in India.

Lord Clarence Paget—Navy Estimates (in committee of supply).

Mr. Henry Seymour—On going into committee of supply, to call the attention of the House to the state of the Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Ireland.

Sir James Elphinstone—In committee of supply on Navy Estimates, to call the attention of the House to the case of the post captains on the reserved list.

Mr. Knight—In committee on Court of Chancery Bill, to move the following clause:—(Power of Lord Chancellor to direct increase to junior clerks' salaries.) It shall be lawful for the Lord Chancellor, if he shall see fit, by any order, to direct that, notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act of 15 & 16 Vict., cap. 80, the salary of each junior clerk appointed or to be appointed to the chief clerks of the Master of the Rolls and the Vice-Chancellor respectively, shall be increased, either at one period or from time to time, until the same shall amount to the nett yearly sum of four hundred pounds, and the provisions contained in section 48 of the last-mentioned act shall extend and be applied to such increased salary; provided always, that no such increase shall be made to the salary of any such junior clerk until he shall have been in office five years, nor without a certificate from the judge to whose court such junior clerk is attached that he has conducted himself in such office to the entire satisfaction of such judge.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

Notices of Motion.

Mr. Sotheron Estcourt—Friendly Societies—Address for return from each of the Registrars of Friendly Societies in England, Scotland, and Ireland, of the form of the general statement of the funds and effects of a friendly society, prepared pursuant to the Act 18 & 19 Vic., cap. 63, sec. 45; how many of such forms were sent out by each of such registrars in the month of December last; and how many of such general statements, or copies of the last annual reports of Friendly Societies, were transmitted to each of such registrars on or before the 30th day of March, 1860.

Mr. Paull—Malicious Injuries to Property Act Amendment—Bill to amend an act relative to malicious injuries to property.

Orders of the Day.

County Prisons (Ireland) Bill—Committee. Common Lodging-houses (Ireland) Bill—Second reading.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18.

Orders of the day.

Church Rates Law Amendment Bill [Mr. Hubbart]—Second reading. Conveyance of Voters—&c., Bill—Second reading. University [Scotland] Act Amendment Bill—Second reading. Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and Certificated Conveyance's Bill [Lords]—Second reading. Jew Act Amendment Bill—Second reading Warehousing Places in Machester, &c.) Bill—Second reading. Corrupt Practices' Prevention Act (1854) Amendment Bill—Second reading. Public Improvements Bill—As amended, to be considered. Valuation of Lands Scotland Act Amendment Bill—Second reading. Public Charities Bill—Second reading. Sovereign Life Assurance [Stamp Duties on Memorials]—Committee thereupon. Mines' Regulation and Inspection Bill—Committee.

Notices of Motion.

Colonel Dunne—Army, &c. (Clothing)—Address for return showing the number of the regiments in the British service of all arms whose clothing is supplied by contractors or by Government manufactories respectively; showing the price of each article of clothing and necessaries, and settling forth the name of each contractor; the number of regiments (stating them) the supplies; the number of men contracted for by each; the sum granted for each soldier of each rank; the period of delivery agreed on in the contract; the period of actual delivery to the regiment, if direct, or to the clothing department if not, and the time such clothing is delayed in that department; the time at which such contractor has received promise of payment, and actual date of payment; and the period for which the contract is made. Similar return for the Militia force. And return of the amount of salaries of officers, clerks, storekeepers, labourers, and all other expenses connected with the clothing department.

Mr. Hunt—On motion for second reading of Conveyance of Voters, &c., Bill—To move, that it be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. Knight—On second reading of Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and Certificated Conveyancers Bill—To move, that it be read a second time this day six months.

In Committee on Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill:—Mr. Paget—To move amendments.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

Orders of the Day.

Titles to Land (Scotland) Act (1851) Amendment Bill—Committee. Church Rates Abolition Bill [Sir John Trelawny]—Third reading. Sir John Barnard's Act, &c., Repeal Bill—Second reading. Husband and Wife Relation Law Amendment (Scotland) Bill—Second reading. Prisons (Scotland) Bill—Second reading. Customs Acts—Committee. (Progress 2nd April.) Refreshment House and Wine Licences Bill—Adjourned debate on second reading.

Notices of Motion.

Mr. Bentinck—On motion for second reading of Sir John Barnard's Act, &c., Repeal Bill, to move that it be read a second time upon this day six months.

In Committee on Customs Acts.—Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer—Further amended resolutions:—Charges on operations in warehouse. Resolved—That, before any of the operations hereinafter mentioned are or shall be performed at the request of the proprietor or his agent, in respect of goods deposited in any warehouse or place for the security of duties of Customs under the laws and regulations in force for the warehousing of goods, there shall be charged for every such operation the respective rates or charges hereinafter mentioned, irrespective of any duties of customs or other rates or charges upon the importation into Great Britain and Ireland, or otherwise, of the goods in respect of which such operations are performed—viz., repacking, 4d the package; repacking, if subdivided into more than three packages, 6d. the package; reweighing, 4d. the package; filling up casks, 6d. the cask; racking casks, 1s. the cask; vatting casks, 6d. the cask; bottling, 1d. the dozen bottles; disgorging bottled wine, 2d. the dozen bottles; repacking bottled wine or spirits, 2d. the dozen bottles; regauging 6d. the cask; other operations for which official application is required, 6d. the package. Provided that when any such operation is required for the purpose of removing goods from any such warehouse, in any port or place, and in respect of which the duty payable on removal under bond shall be chargeable, such operations shall be exempt from the said rates or charges in respect thereof, and that delivery out of warehouse upon payment of duty or for exportation be not held to be an operation within the meaning of this resolution. Duty on paper to cease on and after the 16th day of August, 1860. Resolved—That the duties of customs, now chargeable on the articles undermentioned, on their importation into Great Britain and Ireland, shall, on and after the 16th day of August, 1860, cease and determine, viz.:—Books, as denominated in the tariff; millboards; paper, as denominated in the tariff; pasteboard; prints and drawings, as denominated in the tariff.

Mr. Monckton Milnes—To move that all duties on books other than those protected by the law of copyright, shall henceforth cease and determine.

Mr. Puller—To move as an amendment on resolution 23, "That, inasmuch as the export of rags and other materials used in the manufacture of paper is in most of the countries of Western Europe either prohibited altogether or restrained by heavy duties, it is expedient for the present to retain a duty of one penny per lb. on paper, millboards, and pasteboard imported into the United Kingdom, together with such restrictions on the import of books as may be necessary to prevent the evasion of such duty."

Mr. Blackburn—Resolution 23, leave out "16th day of August, 1860," and insert "1st day of April, 1861."

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

Notices of Motion.

Mr. Mellor—Charities Trustees—Bill to remove doubts as to the eligibility of certain persons to be trustees of certain charities.

Mr. Hennessy—Savoy and Nice—That it appears to this House, from the papers which have been placed before Parliament by command of her Majesty, that the French Government was ready to submit the question of the annexation of Savoy and the arrondissement of Nice to France to a Congress of all the Great Powers of Europe, provided that her Majesty's Government would agree to have the question of the annexation of the States of Central Italy—namely, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Roman Legations, also submitted to a Congress of all the Great Powers; and that this house regrets that those territorial additions to France and Sardinia have been arranged without the convocation of such a Congress.

Mr. Locke King—Royal Proclamation (Piety and Virtue)—That a humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to cause the Royal Proclamation for the encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the commencement of her Majesty's reign, to be so far revised as to authorise the discontinuance of reading the same at assizes, quarter sessions, and in churches and chapels.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly—After the motion to re-commit the Customs' committee resolution concerning malt, and in case such resolution shall be re-committed, to move in committee that the duty on the importation of foreign malt shall be 2s. per qr. instead of 25s.

Mr. Packe—To move, upon the report of the committee upon Customs, the omission of the resolution respecting the prohibition to the importation of malt.

Mr. Bovill—On going into committee on Paper Duty Repeal Bill, to move that, in the opinion of this House, it is just and expedient that a drawback should be allowed to printers and publishers of the duty paid upon their stock of paper purchased and printed after the passing of the bill, and remaining in sheets unbound at the time the duty is to cease, viz., on the 15th day of August next, subject to such rules and regulations as the Commissioners of Inland Revenue may make in that behalf.

Orders of the day.

Customs Acts—Further consideration of Resolution 13 (Malt Duty). Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Investments Bill—Committee. Paper Duty Repeal Bill—Committee.

The intention of purchasing Candia, attributed to the Duke de Brabant in visiting Constantinople, is formally contradicted in Paris by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and by the Ottoman Ambassador.

THE ARMY OF BELGIUM.—The Belgium war budget for 1861, just distributed to the Chambers, proposes to fix the strength of the army at 40,115 men, and 8,760 horses. The total expense is estimated at 32,252,630f., being 39,160f. more than for the present year.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—SATURDAY.

(Before Mr. M'Dermott.)

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—The police-office was crowded from an early hour, by numbers of persons anxious to hear the result of the prosecution against the seventeen prisoners who were arrested on warrants for a wilful and daring outrage upon the house of Mrs. Sherwood, in Taylor's-court, on the night of the 7th instant. Several of the parties had been before the bench on a previous day, since when warrants were issued for the apprehension of the remainder, who were taken into custody.

Mr. Martin appeared on behalf of the Crown to prosecute.

Mr. J. A. Curran, instructed by Mr. James Fitzgerald, defended some of the prisoners.

Mr. M'Dermott said there were two informations before him, one of the 10th and the other of the 11th instant, which would seem as if the case had already been investigated by the magistrates.

Mr. Curran said this was so. Warrants had been issued against the people since then, a course which he thought a very extreme one, where all the parties were so well known.

Mr. Martin said, he felt it right to state, in reply to Mr. Curran's remark, that, by the direction of the magistrates, the case had been left at first entirely in the hands of the police force; but, when it was found to be of so serious and flagrant a nature, and when a certain mysteriousness hung over it, they decided upon issuing warrants against the parties to have them arrested.

Mr. Curran thought it a very severe proceeding to arrest these persons on warrant because the case happened to be of a peculiar kind.

Mrs. Sherwood was then sworn, for the purpose of identifying the different prisoners.

It was suggested that each one of the accused should be brought before the witness.

Mr. Curran objected to this course, which, he said, was not the regular way to test accuracy. The prisoners should be allowed to stand in a crowd promiscuously. He thought the course pursued was a very harsh one.

Mr. Martin—In answer to that, I will only say the attack was of such a nature that it required severe measures to be taken.

The witness then was asked whether all the parties in the dock were those whose names she had given to the police She replied in the affirmative.

Mr. M'Deermott inquired how the riot had been put down, and whether any police were sent for?

Mrs. Sherwood said, she was calling loudly for the assistance of the police, but none appeared. The prisoners, when attacking her house, fancied they heard footsteps at the top of the court where she lived, and ran away, but immediately afterwards returned and commenced their assaults anew. Many of them were much worse than others; but they all co-operated together.

Mr. Curran—I believe some of them did not do anything?—If they did not, sir, I would not have brought them here.

Mr. Curran—Answer my question. Is it not the fact that some of the parties did nothing? Answer that, my holy one!

Mr. Martin protested against this course of examination.

Mr. Curran said he was asking a legitimate question, and was entitled to an answer.

The Witness said she would not make any reply.

Mr. M'Dermott told the witness she was bound to answer.

Mr. Curran—Are there any persons here whom you have arrested that did nothing to you?—I brought no one here who did not do something to me; the riot took place on Saturday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock; I asked the people what I had done to them, and they cried out, "it was for selling my children," and called me a "Souper;" the owner of the vessel in which my husband was wrecked wanted to take care of my children, and I was sending them to Galway to the Spiddal Orphan Refuge——

Mr. Martin objected to this evidence. The Witness then proceeded—I threw one of the stones back into the court through the window, but not with the intention of hitting any person; a man named Hugh Harkness was in the house with me; he came there as a protection to me, as I had been threatened before I came home, and suspected something was about happening; he was sent to me by a lady in Merrion-square to protect me; there was no other person in the room but him; he did not throw any stones out; I only threw out one, and that had been flung in by the mob.

Hugh Harkness was then sworn, and deposed that he was with Mrs. Sherwood when the attack took place; it commenced at about eleven o'clock, and continued till half-past three in the morning; there were a great many persons round the house; could not say exactly how many, but, judging from the shouting, I should think there were about twenty or thirty; stones were thrown in; three panes of glass were smashed in the door; these were the first things broken, and then they smashed in the windows, and flung stones in towards the delf and pictures, and against the walls, destroying the window-frames and everything; they made an attempt to set fire to the place by throwing in a straw chair in a blaze of fire through the window; I heard the mob saying they wanted to drag Mrs. Sherwood out, and they would soon "cook her goose for her;" some of them said they would take my life too; one of them tried to force himself in, but he was shoved out of the door.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran—I was up against the hall-door keeping it to, for fear they would burst it in; am a ship-carpenter, I live in Scotland, but come backwards and forwards to this country.

Mr. Martin said he did not think it was necessary to examine any more witnesses, Mrs. Sherwood had identified the parties, and Harkness had deposed to the circumstances.

Mr. M'Dermot asked the last witness whether the night was dark or lightsome? Witness replied it was rather dark.

Would you be able to identify any of the persons acting in this riotous manner if you had been acquainted with them before? If I could have dared put my head near the window I might, but I was afraid to do so.

Mr. M'Dermot said he had enough of evidence before him to send the prisoners for trial.

Mr. Curran said he would be able to prove by witnesses beyond doubt that some of the parties present had not been in the riot at all. He wished to know whether it was his worship's intention to send all the mother's children and infants in arms for trial? (Laughter.)

Mr. Martin said these infants had been brought there merely for effect.

Mr. M'Dermott said he thought it his duty to send the parties to be tried before a jury.

Mr. Curran applied that they should be admitted to bail.

Mr. M'Dermott said that in a wanton and atrocious case such as this, he did not feel disposed to allow the application, especially considering that the Recorder would sit on so near a day Tuesday (to-morrow). The proceedings seemed to be of a most terrible character, and where the people went so far as to fling in a burning chair to a woman's house, it was a matter of serious moment to consider the propriety of allowing them out on their own recognisances. The case was characterised by much that showed an inflammatory state of mind on the part of the people.

Mr. Curran said that a great deal of injury might be done by sending the parties to prison. He was prepared to prove that some of these persons were not at the assault at all.

Mr. M'Dermott—They seem to have all abetted and aided in one common cause—that of burning and destroying the house.

Mr. Martin said he had not interposed in the question about bail, because he left it entirely with his worship. A more atrocious case than this, perhaps, never was before that bench. This woman had been looking after her children, who were in Galway, and during her absence they were taken from her house, and all these parties were co-operating——

Mr. Curran objected to these statements.

Mr. M'Dermott said they had not entered at all into those matters.

After some discussion, the magistrate finally consented to allow such of the women as were married out on bail, in a surety of £20 from their husbands, and two sureties of £10, and the rest of the prisoners in £10 each.

DUNDALK PETTY SESSIONS—FRIDAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

DESTROYING SCRIPTURAL PLACARDS.

The Rev. Marcus Rainsford v. John Lamb.

This case, which created very considerable interest, was heard on Friday, before G. Fitzmaurice, R.M., John Townley, T. J. Turner, John Murphy, and M. Kelly, Esqrs.

Mr. W. R. Rogers appeared for the complainant, and Mr. C. M'Mahon for the defence.

Mr. Rogers said that he appeared in the present case for the Rev. Marcus Rainsford, the Protestant Vicar of the parish of Dundalk, who complained that the defendant did wilfully destroy a certain Scriptural placard, which was posted on a board in the churchyard of Dundalk.

Michael Chapman was then sworn, and deposed that on the 3rd April he posted a Scriptural placard on a board in the churchyard, and a notice saying anyone defacing the same would be prosecuted. Shortly after he saw the defendant, John Lamb, with a long pole, which he put through the railings, and tore the placard off. The witness was closely cross-examined by Mr. M'Mahon, but nothing material was elicited.

Rev. Marcus Rainsford was then examined, and proved that the placard was his property, which the defendant maliciously destroyed, and that he was informed the defendant went regularly through the town tearing down and defacing religious placards. There was nothing offensive to Roman Catholics in the placards, which were merely texts of Scripture which could be found in their own Bible.

Mr. Fitzmaurice—The magistrates highly disapprove of posting offensive placards, but in the case before them there was nothing offensive to Roman Catholics in the placard, which was headed "Christ's Sheep." The bench had no wish to punish the defendant severely, but unless he desisted, they would not on the next occasion deal so leniently with him.

Mr. Murphy—The object of the prosecution is to prevent such conduct for the future, more than to punish for what has been done.

Mr. Kelly—I should feel very sorry if any one interfered with any placard in Mr. Rainsford's churchyard, but I have seen placards posted in the town which are most offensive to Roman Catholics. There were references made to Roman Catholic superstition.

Mr. Murphy—In the present case it was a text from Scripture that was defaced—simply God's truth; and if you object to see it on the walls and tear it down, it does not say much for the truth of your religion.

Rev. P. Kieran, C.C., addressed the bench from the gallery, and said he wished to inform them that the Roman Catholic clergymen of Dundalk had no wish to see the placards pulled down, and that it was not true that Lamb was employed by them for that purpose.

The defendant was then admonished by the court not to commit a similar offence, and fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

ASSAULTING A SCRIPTURE-READER.

The case of Richard Hobson, a respectable-looking and very intelligent young man, engaged by the Church Missionary Society, as a Scripture reader, &c., was then gone into. He deposed, that John Lamb, the defendant in the above case, assaulted him, on the 5th March, by spitting in his face, and called him "Warhawk," but he gloried in the name, to be ever on the wing watching for the Lord. This case occupied the court for a long time.

Mr. M'Mahon cross-examined the witness at great length, as to his antecedents, &c. after which, the court gave judgment, and fined the defendant one pound, and costs, or one week's imprisonment.

General Trezel, some time Minister at War under Louis Philippe, and afterwards tutor to the Count de Paris, has just died in Paris, at the age of 80.

SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF SATURDAY:

FRANCE.

PARIS, SATURDAY.—The "Moniteur" announces that the Legislative Body has agreed to the contingent of 100,000 men for the present year, by 238 against six votes.

The "Opinione Nationale" publishes a private message from Marseilles, which announces that an insurrection has taken place at Messina.

SPAIN.

MADRID, APRIL 14.—M. Thouvenel, it is asserted, has despatched a note to the Queen, congratulating her Majesty on the happy termination of the rebellion. General Cabrera returns to London. Signor Carrion has been shot at Valencia. Signor Tritany is being vigorously pursued in Catalonia. The trial of Ortega has commenced.

AMERICA.

GALWAY, SATURDAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Company's steamer Circassian, from New York and St. John's, has arrived here. The latest by telegraph, *via* St John's to New York, 1st April.

The Bavaria had arrived out.

The siege of Vera Cruz had been abandoned after six days' bombardment.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK.—On Saturday the cotton market exhibited a declining tendency. Sales in three days amounted to 2,000 bales. Middling uplands 11 cents. In other kinds the market was generally unchanged. Stocks active and higher.

THE NAVAL DISTURBANCES AT SPITHEAD.

A long Admiralty circular was read yesterday on board the ships at Portsmouth and Spithead. It refers solely to the question of leave of absence.

The crews of the ships at Spithead and in the harbour were last night granted 48 hours' leave, in accordance with the Admiralty circular. It is not known whether the disaffected crew of the Edgar received leave with the rest; and the *Times* says the late disturbances on board that vessel were much more serious than has yet been made public.

Admiral Pelham has visited the fleet at Spithead, and is in possession of the whole facts. He returned to town last evening. It is stated the marines on board the Edgar are to be replaced by a draft from head-quarters.

THE BANK AND THE DISCOUNT HOUSES.

In the *Times* City Article allusions are made to a report that the discount firms, irritated at their exclusion by the Bank rule to prohibit re-discounting, have resolved to draw from the Bank as many notes as possible, to lock these notes up and thus to create a sense of scarcity, and an inconvenient advance of the Bank terms, that shall induce all business men to believe they are suffering through the inability of discount houses to help them, and that this inability is caused by the exclusion of these houses from the Bank. The "Times" proposes to give currency to this rumour, only for the sake of enabling an unequivocal contradiction to be obtained without delay.

The *Daily News* asserts more positively that the leading firms have already withdrawn the bulk of their funds from the Bank, a portion they appear to have lent in the Stock Exchange on Government securities; and now that the market is fully supplied they have collected the rest of their immediate reserves in the shape of notes, and so they have held them. This is the main cause of the remarkable changes in last night's Bank return. Last night's Bank return is described by the *Times*, as presenting most singular features. The amount of notes in circulation shows a further increase of £1,600,000; the average total required by the public, is between 19 and 20 millions, and they hold at this moment £23,467,000 compared with the same period of 1857, when the trade of the country had reached a degree of inflation never before known. The excess of notes now in use is £3,175,000, or 19 per cent. No one, therefore, should be able to complain of want of accommodation. But the *Daily News* explains that, although a large amount of currency has been withdrawn, it has not passed into active circulation, but is held in reserve by the money dealers, who refuse to give the Bank any longer control over their resources, for use, as it may be said, against themselves. The consequence of this antagonism of rival monetary powers is an artificial scarcity, and merchants are compelled to pay rates far in excess of those warranted by the position of trade, and the foreign exchanges. The announcement of an arrangement between the Bank discount houses would release, perhaps, a couple of millions of money.

RAILWAYS.

The rise in the rate of interest led to some realisations of Railway Stocks held on loan, especially in the country, and sales were also effected on the late continued advance, coupled with the enhanced value of money. The market was, therefore, depressed, but still remains inherently good, the public not appearing as sellers, and the general traffic returns showing further increase. The traffic returns of Railways in the United Kingdom for week ending April 7th, exceeded half a million. The exact amount was £507,270, and for the corresponding week of 1859, to £442,310, showing an increase of £64,960.

THE COURT.

The return of the Court to Buckingham Palace is likely to be postponed for a few days, in consequence of the death of her Majesty's brother-in-law, Prince Hohenlohe Langenborg.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, THURSDAY EVENING.—The *Globe* can't see on the Swiss skull that acquisitive bump on which its Paris correspondent laid an irreverent finger, and acquits Helvetia of any pretension save the modest one of holding her own against all comers. The point at issue, is what is her own? Originally three poor hilly cantons have contrived, progressively, to annex the Berne Oberland, Lake Morat, Lake of Neufchatel, and Yverdun, with the north margin of Leman, the whole of the Valais (once an episcopal principality), the district town of Geneva (once subject to crozier), and now they want the want the south bank, that's all. The modest request was scouted on the 19th December, 1814, when a Swiss memorial to Congress (in the attitude of Oliver Twist) asked for a free passage along the south bank, to connect Geneva with the Valais (vide "Schoell, Congress de Vienna," tom. ii., p. 166.) Another attempt was made to bind Savoy never to cede this south bank to any other Power but Switzerland (Protocol, 8 id. ibid. 166.), a request refused; finally, the Geneva canton, on its own hook, demanded that neither France nor Savoy might attempt to erect any fort within four leagues of that town; flatly refused. When Andrew Fairservice was packing up, Waverley asks—"Have you got all belonging to me into the portmanteau? At least your honour!"

The *Ost Deutsche Post* winds up a grand article on the Savoy incorporation with France by boldly asserting, that "this territory has no sympathy with the French! and calmly resigns itself to the 'martyrdom' of annexation!"

The Metropolitan of Moscow, Philaretes, has carried in the Russo-Greek synod, a vote for the immediate translation of the New Testament into the common language of the people, and a general diffusion of the Gospels among the poor. Hitherto the liturgy and prayers were in Greek, or a higher style of Sclavonic, an unknown tongue in Russia. King Otho is about quitting his kingdom on a visit to Bavaria, the object of which is described in letters from Athens to be the desire of dissuading his younger brother Albert, or Adelbert, from venturing into Greece just now, as Bavaria, from her recent demand on the Greek exchequer, is in no good odour, and the chances of succeeding to the throne are less than ever, the adoption of the orthodox Oriental faith being likely to prove a stumbling block which neither Athens nor Munich can get over. This "eligible kingdom" is evidently about to come to the hammer on the death of Otho. It was under pretence of treating Adelbert to a review in the Balearic Islands that Ortega gathered all the troops stationed in Majorca and Minorca.

The President of the Italic Parliament, Quaglia, who ought to have borne the brunt of the curse stuck up at Rome by the apostolic cursitor, was duly interred with all the rights of the Church at Turin, and his dirge performed at St. Filippo Neri, his parish. It is said that he had abjured the politics of his country, but nothing beyond assertion is forthcoming.

FROM THE LONDON "GAZETTE" OF LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, APRIL 11.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Richard S. Newbold, as Consul at Trinidad for the United States of America.

WHITEHALL, APRIL 11.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. Duncan Stewart to the charge and office of Third Minister of the United Parish of Inverness and Bona, in the Presbytery and County of Inverness, vacant by the death of the Rev. Hugh Mackenzie.

There were no Military appointments or promotions in the "Gazette" of last night.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Carrickfergus, St. Domingo; City of Manchester (s.s.), New York, Liverpool, and proceeded. Excelsior, Bermuda. Off—Ivanhoe, Belize; Camellia, New Orleans; Luzco, Callao, went to Glasgow; Sarah Anne, Havana; Ralaston, Mauritius; Walter Scott, Callao. Sailed—Assidua, Liverpool; Urania, Liverpool; Colina, Quebec; Albatross, Cardiff; Europe, Richibucto; Charter Oak, Trieste; Smyrna, (s.s.) Cardiff.

The death, by his own hand, of Count Stephen Szechenyi at Dobling, near Vienna, is unfortunately confirmed. He had been long ago called the father of his country," and the benefits he conferred on Hungary were of an enduring character. The son of a noble Magyar who had founded the Pesth museum, he was born in 1792, and served in the Hungarian army.

THE KILKENNY FUSILIERS.—An order has been received from the Quartermaster General that any men or officers of the Kilkenny Fusiliers wishing it, may be accommodated in the barracks here at any time they choose previous to the assembling for training, which will take place on the 1st of May. The names of the 360 men who did not attend at any of the musters for training of the Fusiliers, have been struck off the books of the regiment, and the staff is recruiting for volunteers to fill up the deficiency in the strength of the corps.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Last week a literary crime was committed in Sweden, not so much remarkable for the nature of the offence, as for the sensation created by it in this most Lutheran country. The crime consists in the publication of a book in which the doctrines of Christianity are opposed on principle, and finally declared to be radically false. It is the first book of this class ever printed in Sweden, and the punishment of the author cannot, in accordance with the law of the country, be a lighter one than exile for life. Nor is the spirit of this people in some classes at least, at variance with the mediæval rigour of its statutes. Only the other day an apprentice was refused admission into his guild, and nearly outlawed from his trade, for abstaining from Holy communion for a whole year.—*Letter from Stockholm.*

THE RECENT CASE OF SUSPECTED POISONING IN BELFAST.—We understand that Dr. Hodges has made his report of the analysis in connexion with the death of the girl Sarah Jane Hamilton, and that a copy of the report has been sent to Dublin Castle. We trust that the report may be made public at the earliest possible moment. If rumour is to be credited, no trace of poison was found; but, in the absence of authentic information, we forbear to comment on the fact. The result has been awaited with anxiety by the public, and, if it be as we understand, the County Coroner—than whom there can be no more excellent or pains-taking officer—will, doubtless, be highly gratified that his opinion has been so completely justified; though, at the same time, it must be evident that an analysis in such a case was required, if only to remove the impression which the case had left upon the public mind.

CORK AND YOUGHAL RAILWAY.—The section of this line between Killeagh and Youghal is very nearly finished, and will, it is expected, be open for traffic about the 3rd of May, so that the trains will, after that date, run through from Dunkathal to Youghal. The only section then remaining unfinished will be that between Dunkathal and Cork. Sir Cusack Roney, accompanied by Mr. Edwards, engineer, Mr. Barry, one of the directors, and Mr. Sullivan, traffic manager, went over the line this week and inspected it.—*Cork Examiner.*

ENGLISH CAPITALISTS IN PORTUGAL.—An English company have purchased of the Viscount de Junqueira his valuable estate near Almeirim, with the intention of farming it, and developing its immense resources. There can be little doubt that great results may be worked out of a soil so rich in oil and wine as the one in question.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT A TAR DISTILLERY.—On yesterday (Friday) at an early hour a most destructive fire broke out in the extensive premises of Mr. George Hunt's Tar Distillery, Canal-bank, Lower-road, Deptford, which was not extinguished until an advanced hour this morning. As soon as the danger was discovered mounted messengers were despatched for the London Brigade engines, but owing to the inflammable nature of the stock the flames obtained a mastery over the building before they could arrive. The fire was not extinguished until the boiling houses were destroyed, and upwards of a thousand gallons of tar consumed. The premises were not insured.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF FODDER.—The exportation of hay and straw from this port, which still continues on a very extensive scale, has tended to increase the value of these articles, as well as of all other produce used for the purposes of cattle-feeding. Within the past few weeks the prices paid in our market for hay, straw, &c., have gradually advanced, and at the present time they are much above the current rates of any former season for a number of years. In Smithfield on Friday, with a fair supply, hay and straw met a ready and quick sale, and our quotations show the prices of the former to have reached the almost incredible height of 8s. 5d. per cwt., which shows an advance of at least 1s. on the rates of the previous Friday; the latter realised to the extent of 5s. 3d. per cwt. The famine in this line of farm produce also extends to turnips, which have attained a very high figure of late. In our market yesterday, the quotations were from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. per cwt.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

LIFE IN FLORENCE.—The social state here is rather perturbed; we have a viceregal court and a resident viceroy, who threaten to give receptions, and even balls, and, moreover, coming royalty itself "casts its shadow before," but we have no Minister, and cannot be presented. Tantalus drives up to the gate of the Pitti Palace, where the stream of gaiety "labitur et labetur," but is turned back from want of an introducer. This is a sad state of destitution for Florence, which has been for centuries the abode of an English diplomatist, usually considered by the powers of St. James's as fit minister for a court where at least there was as much pleasure as business. I believe, however, all ambassadors will accompany the King on his first visit here, and that Great Britain and America are to be fully represented at the royal entertainments. The Prince Carignano speaks in the highest terms of England and the English, whom he describes as now very popular all over Italy, from a feeling that our moral weight has done a great deal towards bringing about the present state of affairs. To say that the Florentines take a lively interest in that or anything else would be to deceive you; and I really believe they care little even for their own future or the stability of their newly-founded kingdom. They are but a puny and useless race; they commence the pleasure of the day as Charles Lamb did his business, as late as possible, drive to their club (your Tuscan never walks), lounge across the streets to a cafe, where they sit in the sun, like well-dressed lazzaroni, and talk that most dreary of twaddle, the scandal of a small society. Then comes the delight of the day, the two hours in the Cascine, a small round spot in front of what was once the Grand Duke's dairy (a lovely situation by the way, but they do not look at the prospect). Here assemble all the beauty of Florence, and flock all the men. It is distant, perhaps, three quarters of a mile from the city; but no one walks, and smart nobles get gravely upon the box of a four-in-hand, or have out two pair of post horses, with powdered postilions, and drive or are driven to the fashionable rendezvous, where they get out and stand in a circle, and talk more twaddle, the ladies now assisting. Having thus improved their minds for two hours, they go back to dinner, then to an opera (not of the music), then a reception, and, finally, to the "club," where the last "shining hours" are improved by whist, lansquenet, and goffo. And this is the "vita di gaudente!" Highly exciting possibly, but apt to pall. No active pursuits, no walks, nor cricket, nor shooting, hunting, fishing, nor any of those active employments with which an Englishman works off his superfluous energies and clears his intellects.—*Letter from Florence.*

A Vienna letter of the 10th says:—"Prince Kallimaki, the Turkish Ambassador, had a conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday, and read a note from his Government giving a detailed account of the proceedings of the revolutionary propagandists in the Slavonic provinces of Turkey, and insisting on the necessity of collecting troops to repress them. The information received from the agents of our own Government is precisely to the same effect."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach; they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirit, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life, and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa cholic, &c.

BIRTHS.

Clarke—April 12, at Aldridge Lodge, Staffordshire, the wife of F. F. Clarke, Esq., of a son.

Cork—April 10, at Grafton-street, London, the Countess of Cork, of a daughter.

Crampton—April 12, at Aughrim Rectory, the wife of the Rev. John F. T. Crampton, of a daughter.

Fetherston H.—April 14, at No. 1, Blessington-street, the wife of William Fetherston H., Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.

Hammack—April 13, at Sudbury, Harrow, the wife of James T. Hammack, Esq., of a daughter.

Robinson—April 13, at North Frederick-street, the wife of J. D. Robinson, Esq., of a son, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

Griffith and Macpherson—April 12, at St. Jude's, Glasgow, by the Rev. G. K. Flindt, incumbent, the Rev. Julius Henry Griffith, Killenummery, county Leitrim, to Elizabeth, younger daughter of Alexander Macpherson, Esq., 247, Bath Crescent, Glasgow.

Macnamara and Vickers—April 12, at the Parish Church of Sheffield, by the Rev. Canon Sale, D.D., the vicar, John Macnamara, Esq., younger son of Mrs. Macnamara, of Caddington Hall, Herts, to Sarah Anne, eldest daughter of Edward Vickers, Esq., of Tapton Hall, Sheffield.

St. John and Maunsell—April 12, in the Parish Church, by the father of the bride, John Henry Herbert Saint John, Esq., Lieutenant 10th Regiment, to Victoria Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. F. R. Maunsell, rector of Castleisland, county Kerry.

Swan and Gill—April 12, in St. George's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Robert Pakenham, rector of Celbridge, Thomas Percival Swan, Esq., youngest son of the late William Swan, Esq., North Frederick-street, to Annie Mary, eldest daughter of the late T. Gill, Esq., of Drogheda.

DEATHS.

Eland—April 12, at Hampden Cottage, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, London, Beatrice Edith, youngest daughter of G. F. Eland, Esq., aged two years and three months.

Hill—April 11, at his residence, at 36, Lower Mecklenburgh-street, Mr. William Hill, aged 79 years.

Overton—April 12, suddenly, at Surbiton-hill, George Thomas Overton, youngest son of Mr. Henry Overton, of Croydon, aged 28.

Powell—April 13, in the 76th year of his age, George Powell, Esq., of Knightrider-court, Doctors'-commons, and Tredegar-square, Bow-road, London.

Stanham—April 13, at 54, Gibson-square, Islington, Louis Charles, the only child of the Rev. Louis Stanham, aged 9 months.

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